A MANUAL OF THE
ORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

1908–1918

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A MANUAL
OF THE
NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

THE CONVENTION SEAL

A MANUAL

OF THE

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

PREPARED BY REQUEST OF

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO COMMEMORATE

THE COMPLETION OF TEN YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE KINGDOM OF GOD

1908-1918

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONVENTION BY THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY
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FOREWORD

THIS Manual aims to acquaint the reader with the structure of the Northern Baptist Convention, its methods of service, the work of its cooperating and affiliating organizations, the functions of its boards and committees, and its ministry to the denomination and the kingdom of God. The sections dealing with these matters are of necessity sketchy. A mastery of the book will equip the reader with all knowledge necessary for complete understanding of the organized activity of our Baptist brotherhood in the Northern States.

While much of the material is historical, the book is in no sense a history. The story of causes and events that led up to the organization of the Northern Baptist Convention and the experiences of the Convention during its existence require another volume of much larger proportions. The preparation of such a history will be undertaken as soon as the demands of a busy pastorate and the unusual calls for service to our country at the present time will permit. Much of historical interest has been excluded from this volume, that its size and cost may be kept within reasonable limits, and because at this time it is thought best that Baptists should realize what the Convention is and how to use it for the promotion of the kingdom of God, and, most of all, since present conditions demand that we should vitalize every part of it with the enthusiasm of a fresh consecration to the cause of Jesus Christ.

The editor hereby expresses his gratitude to those who have furnished the material for the book. Their names will be found in connection with their contributions. His thanks are especially due to Dr. Daniel G. Stevens for the Index, for aid in reading the proof, and for other services. He hopes that it is not too extravagant to wish that copies of this Manual may find their way into each church in our denomination. Efforts to achieve this desirable result will be heartily appreciated.

W. C. BITTING, *Editor.*

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I

HISTORICAL PREFACE

By Secretary W. C. Bitting

HISTORICAL PREFACE

(These notes are taken from the minutes of the meeting for the organization of the Northern Baptist Convention, held at Washington, D. C., May 16, 17, 1907.)

(1) In May, 1896, at Asbury Park, N. J., "A Commission on Systematic Beneficence" was created, by the adoption of a series of resolutions presented by the Finance Committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union. These resolutions were also adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society. Rev. F. M. Ellis, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., then declared, "We have unified the denomination at the contribution-box, and that is next to the throne of grace."

(2) In May, 1897, the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society adopted resolutions, urging Northern Baptists to combine all their missionary periodicals into one, and pointed out the waste occasioned by the current method of publishing numerous journals. At the Anniversaries the same year, the report of the Commission on Systematic Beneficence called attention to the significant and the suggestive example of the joint efforts which had been made during the previous year by the three general Societies to cancel their debts.

(3) In November, 1898, at the meeting of the Baptist Congress in Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. George E. Horr, D. D., then editor of "The Watchman," declared: "There is a great opportunity for the denomination to harmonize its missionary work. . . There is just as much necessity that the work of the Missionary Union, the Home Mission Society, and the Publication Society should be harmonized—note that I do not use the word *unified*—should be *harmonized,* as there ever was that our controversies in regard to the Bible question should be adjusted, as they were at Saratoga a number of years ago." This significant deliverance was the subject of much comment. The denominational press, particularly "The Standard," started discussion which increased the

sentiment in favor of a closer relation between the organizations that were conducting our denominational work.

(4) So far the discussion had related principally to the harmonious cooperation of distinct organizations. It was inevitable that such discussions should produce a feeling in the hearts, and a conviction in the minds, of many intelligent Baptists that our brotherhood should be more pronounced and an exhibition of it in Christian work more manifest.

(5) In May, 1900, at the Anniversaries in Detroit, Mich., "A Commission on Coordination," composed of representatives of the general Societies, including the women's organizations, with Mr. Stephen Greene, of Massachusetts, as chairman, was appointed to consider the better coordination of our denominational work. The duties of this commission were, "To consider the relative amounts which the denomination should be asked to furnish for our different benevolent enterprises, and also to consider the practicability of more closely coordinating the different departments of our denominational work, and to make such other recommendations as in their judgment they may deem wise."

(6) In May, 1901, in Springfield, Mass., there was held the first of several general meetings of the denomination. This was a mass-meeting on "Coordination." The report of Mr. Stephen Greene, of Newton Center, Mass., chairman of the committee, made six notable suggestions. Among them was one that

> The best interests of our work as a denomination require that the annual gatherings of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the American Baptist Publication Society should be representative and delegated bodies, having the same basis of representation, so that the delegates to the three Societies shall be, so far as possible, identical.
>
> As a step necessary toward this end we recommend that the several Societies, at the earliest possible date, and after mutual consultation through their executive boards, change their constitutions so as to require the same qualifications of voters at their Anniversaries.
>
> It is believed that such action is fundamental, and if taken would create an atmosphere in which a "better coordination" would be possible. If the executive officers and boards of our several Societies could be brought to realize, as such action would help them to see, that their constituencies were actually one, a distinct advantage would be gained, and if the representatives of our churches could go up to the Anniver-

saries with the clear conviction that an actual responsibility concerning the entire work of the denomination rested upon them, it is certain that a better coordination of the different departments of our work would be the result.

It was at this *general denominational meeting* that many remarks were made upon the need for reforming the method of conducting our Anniversaries, and for improving the existing scheme of representation. Objections to the proposed uniform basis of representation were raised to the effect that it was a step toward consolidation. There were also vague references to an impression that there was competition and rivalry between the Societies.

The Woman's Home Mission Society, during these Anniversaries, adopted resolutions favoring coordination, and advising that a period of five years be devoted to adjusting existing interests without the injury of any.

At these Anniversaries also another recommendation of the committee of which Mr. Greene was chairman was adopted, providing for an annual joint meeting of executive boards or committees of the Societies, but a recommendation to publish a joint missionary periodical was rejected.

Another recommendation was adopted to appoint a committee of nine, to consider the matter of district secretaryships of the Societies, and the relations of collection agencies.

This was a most notable meeting. It had a marked influence upon the growing desire for coordination and orderly procedure. It is claimed that from this meeting, and from the report presented by Mr. Greene, dates the denominational movement resulting in the formation of the Northern Baptist Convention.

(7) In December, 1901, in New York City, there was held an important conference of the executive boards and committees of the Societies, in accordance with a recommendation adopted at Springfield. At this conference, among the questions discussed was, "What Changes, if Any, Are Desirable and Feasible in our Denominational Work?" A committee was also appointed to take into consideration the matter of the relations of the collection agencies of the Societies. It was voted to submit the methods involved in the operation of the several Societies to a general meeting of the Societies to be held in St. Paul.

(8) In May, 1902, at the Anniversaries in St. Paul, Minn., resolutions offered by Dr. Lemuel Moss, at a meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union, were almost unanimously adopted, providing for a committee of fifteen persons who were to ascertain whether there was any lack of proper adjustment and cooperation between the three Societies, including organizations associated with them, as to fields of labor, collecting and other agencies, and methods of work, and whether there could be an improvement in the mutual relations of these agencies. These resolutions were also adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Publication Society.

The committee appointed at the mid-year conference in New York City, in December, 1901, reported that, "in view of existing conditions, neither economy nor efficiency would be furthered by the adoption of the method of employing one man to represent the three Societies." At a general conference of the three Societies, during their Anniversaries in St. Paul, the report of this committee was brought up for consideration, and a motion to appoint one district secretary to represent the three Societies in a given territory was defeated by a vote of 127 for it, to 135 against it. The whole matter was then referred to the committee of fifteen provided for in the resolution offered by Doctor Moss.

At the same general conference of the three Societies, the publication of one missionary magazine was also considered, and after opposition to such a consolidation of missionary magazines, it was voted to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the matter.

(9) In May, 1903, at the Anniversaries in Buffalo, N. Y., the Committee of Fifteen appointed the previous year at St. Paul, reported that consolidation of the three Societies was neither practical nor desirable, and left matters practically where they were. However, their report resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Conference, consisting of nine persons, ".to which all matters of controversy between the missionary Societies should be referred, and which should have authority to settle such controversies in the name of the denomination." This committee has had no matter brought before it, and indeed has had no existence since the year expired for which it was appointed. No at-

tention has been paid to it, and no appointments have been made to membership upon it since the Anniversaries that created it.

(10) In May, 1904, at the Anniversaries in Cleveland, Ohio, there was another general denominational meeting at which, however, no opportunity was given to discuss general denominational matters. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to represent the Baptists of the North, in cooperation with other committees, in a proposed Baptist World Congress to be held in London. This Congress met in 1905 and was not only suggestive, but decidedly helpful to the movement for denominational solidarity. The same effect was produced by the formation of the General Convention of the Baptists of North America, in St. Louis in May, 1905.

(11) In September, 1906, the Chicago Baptist Association, after listening to a notable paper, entitled "An Awakening Consciousness of Denominational Unity, What Does it Demand?" adopted the following resolution:

For years there has been a growing belief among our churches that there should be more coherence in our missionary work, and especially that our Baptist Anniversaries should be made more helpful to denominational unity. The splendid work now carried on by our several missionary Societies ought to be more widely extended; and there should be some platform from which may be voiced the sentiments of the denomination upon movements and policies which concern the denomination as a whole, and are not germane to the work of any one of our present Societies exclusively.

In view of the wide-spread dissatisfaction with present arrangements for conducting our Baptist Anniversaries, dissatisfaction which in no degree concerns the honored leaders of our denominational Societies, but which concerns arrangements and policies and precedents growing out of the nature of the organizations and their history, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chicago Baptist Association, consisting of over twenty thousand Baptists, put upon record its earnest desire for greater effectiveness in the conduct of our great annual meetings, known popularly as the Baptist Anniversaries.

In order that reasonable steps may be taken looking to improvements, this association urges the executives of our national Societies to call a joint meeting of all Societies in connection with the Anniversaries of May, 1907; that for this meeting a suitable program be provided by the executive boards of the Societies; that provision be made for the permanent organization of a general association or convention representing all the Northern Baptist churches; that one of the special func-

tions of this association or convention shall be the appointment of a representative committee on arrangements to act in connection with the boards of the Societies in unifying and improving the exercises of all the meetings of all the Societies whose anniversaries are held each May; that this general association or convention be so organized and its objects be so stated that it shall voice to a large degree the trend of denominational sentiment and policy in such matters as touch the welfare of all the churches, leaving to the Societies the management of the great missionary and publication work which they are now conducting.

Resolved, That if no steps are taken by the boards of the Societies before April 1, 1907, to call such a general or joint meeting as proposed, the moderator of this association be empowered to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with other committees and representatives of churches in this and other States to consider the advisability of calling a general convention or association for the purposes specified.

(12) In November, 1906, at a meeting of the Baptist Congress in St. Louis, Mo., a conference was held in which brethren from different parts of the country participated. It was decided to call the attention of the general Societies to the wide-spread demand for an organized expression of denominational unity. The following petition, numerously signed by prominent ministers and laymen from all parts of the country, was addressed to the secretaries of the Societies:

To the Corresponding Secretaries of
The American Baptist Missionary Union; and
The American Baptist Home Mission Society; and
The American Baptist Publication Society,

DEAR BRETHREN: In view of the growing desire, most recently shown by State Conventions, district associations, and persons, for an organization through which Northern Baptists may consider the manifold interests of the kingdom of God, and express a denominational opinion thereon, we respectfully request you to set apart, during the Anniversaries of the Societies in 1907, at least one morning and afternoon, as near the middle of the week as possible, for a meeting to consider the expediency of such an organization.

We suggest that in your call for this meeting, if you consent to issue it, each church be requested to appoint its pastor and two delegates, who shall represent it at this meeting, with power to effect the organization if found desirable.

This request is addressed to you in order to avoid even an apparent expression of any unfriendly attitude toward our heartily appreciated denominational Societies or their executive officers.

(13) December 11, 1906, in compliance with the request of those brethren, the following call was issued for the meeting at which the Convention was provisionally organized:

Whereas, in various quarters a desire has been expressed for a meeting in connection with the Anniversaries at Washington, D. C., in 1907, to consider the question of a general organization of Baptists as represented in the constituencies of the American Baptist Missionary Union, The American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society; the undersigned acting upon the request of those interested in the subject, and with the approval of their respective boards, and representing their joint committee on the Anniversaries, do hereby formally call a meeting of those who shall be entitled to membership in these Societies, and of others who shall be formally appointed by their churches to participate in the deliberations, on Thursday evening, May 16, and Friday forenoon, May 17, at the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of effecting a general organization, if it shall be deemed desirable to do so; and suggest that Thursday evening, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., address the body for fifteen minutes upon a motion to form such an organization, to be followed by Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., in an address of ten minutes in seconding the motion; these to be followed by general discussion in which speakers shall be limited to five minutes each; and that Friday forenoon be devoted to the consideration of the report of the committee on organization with an address of twenty mintues by Prof. Shailer Mathews on the functions of such an organization, followed by general discussion, speakers being limited to five minutes each.

H. L. Morehouse,
T. S. Barbour,
A. J. Rowland,
Committee.

In accordance with the arrangements indicated above, the meeting was held in the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., on the evening of May 16, 1907. The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, representatives of Baptist churches, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our belief in the independence of the local church, in the advisory and representative nature of the local and State associations, and our loyalty to the work of our missionary and educational Societies; and,

Resolved, That we do also affirm our conviction that, in view of the growth of our country and denomination, there is further need of a

general body that shall serve the common interests of our entire brotherhood, as the individual church, the district and State associations minister to the interests of their several constituencies; and,

Resolved, That we do now proceed to organize ourselves into such a body.

It was also

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen brethren be appointed to draft a plan of organization; to which committee the matters now under discussion shall be referred for further consideration; said committee to report at the session to-morrow morning.

This committee consisted of L. C. Barnes, Massachusetts; C. C. Barry, Massachusetts; W. C. Bitting, Missouri; J. W. Brougher, California; Walter Calley, Pennsylvania; L. A. Crandall, Minnesota; J. S. Dickerson, Illinois; J. M. English, Massachusetts; B. A. Greene, Illinois; F. P. Haggard, Massachusetts; Shailer Mathews, Illinois; H. L. Morehouse, New York; C. H. Moss, Massachusetts; A. J. Rowland, Pennsylvania; W. S. Shallenberger, District of Columbia.

The next morning the committee reported provisional Preamble, Constitution, and By-laws. These were adopted and made permanent at the meeting in Oklahoma City, Okla., May 21-27, 1908.

II

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

THE Baptist churches in the United States have a long history—as history goes in our republic—and have reached a very large membership. Events which need not be discussed here led to an organization of the churches in Southern States quite separate from those in the rest of the Union. The Southern Baptist Convention is an efficient and forceful agency of its constituent churches, intelligently planned and wisely administered.

For many years no such organization was created in the Northern States. Missionary Societies had grown up, however, the Foreign Missionary Society dating from 1814 and the Home Society from 1832, and a Publication Society had been established in 1824, and each of these Societies had reached considerable proportions. They were incorporated under the laws of different States: the Foreign Society in Massachusetts, the Home Society in New York, and the Publication Society in Pennsylvania. Legally each was an independent entity, and none of them, therefore, was under any legal control by the churches. Still, each depended on the churches for a large part of its financial support, notably the two missionary Societies, and of course their membership and also their large individual gifts and bequests came from members of the churches. The annual meetings of the Societies, which were held simultaneously in May, therefore, were real gatherings of the churches, at least of those interested in the common purposes embodied in the Societies, and were the only form in which common interchange and common action of the churches in the Northern States could occur at all. But there was no organ by which the churches could act as a unit to express their united views or their united wishes. The Southern Baptist Convention had no counterpart in the Northern States.

It was only natural that definite organization of the Baptist churches for common purposes was slow in coming. Individualism is at the heart of Baptist polity, individualism of the local

church—democracy, and of the member in the church—soul liberty. A Baptist church is a complete unit in itself, and it would not be a Baptist church if it recognized any ecclesiastical superior. It is not surprising, therefore, that any attempt at very large organization should be looked at askance. An association is a neighborhood. A State Convention is in reach. A grouping of States for organization purposes looks too much like the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church not to win sharp scrutiny from Baptist churches.

Indeed, one cannot dwell too much on the independence of these churches. Not merely do they recognize no superior authority in ecclesiastical organization, but so far as spiritual matters are concerned they are jealously independent of the State. They manage their secular affairs, of course, in strict accordance with law. But so far are they from recognizing the right of the State to a voice in religious matters that it has been a definite Baptist principle to decline State aid in the form of appropriations for any of their undertakings. The power of giving or withholding funds too often leads to influence on policies.

Individualism of members within the church is quite as pronounced as the independence of the local church from external control. The church is essentially democratic: all church officers, pastor, deacons, finance committee, are elected by the church-members. But democracy should be based on intelligence. It is fundamentally for that reason that the Baptist churches insist on an adult membership, the age at least of comprehension of the issues involved being a condition of admission.

With this intense individualism in the churches, then, on the one hand, and at the same time with the lack of coordination and responsibility to the churches on the part of the great Societies, on the other hand, there was presented to the Baptist people in the Northern States a very puzzling and difficult question of organization. Democracy, it is often held, is the antithesis of efficiency. Is it possible for a great body of Christian people so loosely held together as are the Baptists so to plan and administer their common affairs as to save duplications, to save waste, to multiply efficiency, and to secure real responsibility of the agencies to the churches which form the real constituent body?

For years these possibilities were matters of discussion in the press and on the forum. Finally in 1907, at a meeting called and held in Washington, D. C., a temporary organization was effected, and a plan of permanent character was submitted to the churches for consideration and action at a delegate convention to be held the following year, in connection with the May Anniversaries.

This convention was duly held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in May, 1908. For the first time a body representing the Baptist churches of the Northern States was convened, and was instructed to act on the plan of organization which had been submitted to the churches the previous year.

The provisional constitution and by-laws were adopted and the Northern Baptist Convention was duly constituted.

The vital matter before the Convention was its relationship to the existing missionary Societies. These Societies were legal corporations, wholly independent of one another and of the Convention, and with vested property rights. It seemed highly desirable that there should be an organic union between the Societies and the Convention. But such union was certainly impracticable to accomplish at that time, and quite probably never could be brought about at all. Still, neither the Convention nor the Societies could reach their full efficiency unless a mutual relationship could be devised which would make it possible for the Convention, representing the Baptist churches for all purposes, to coordinate the work of the various missionary Societies, each of which was really the agent of the same churches for a specific purpose. Could this puzzling problem be solved?

With mutual good will such difficulties vanish away—and they vanished at Oklahoma City. A plan was presented which required no change in the constitution—the work of a year—but only of the by-laws, which could be changed immediately; and which raised no question of the legal basis of the Societies, but merely established a contractual relationship between those corporations and the Convention—a relationship, however, for all practical purposes as effective as organic union. By the terms of the proposed contract the Societies could become cooperating Societies of the Convention, with specific mutual obligations. A Finance Committee of the Convention was provided, with powers which made it the directing and coordinating agency for the Convention

and for all the cooperating Societies. The by-laws were adopted, the agreements were made at once, and thus the Northern Baptist Convention became a vital force.

At the second annual meeting of the Convention, held at Portland, Oregon, in 1909, the Committee on Legal Relations of the Societies to the Convention, authorized at the first annual meeting, and consisting of five eminent lawyers, reported a further development of the plan of organization, with the addition of new by-laws, providing for the legal incorporation of the Convention and for a uniform plan of organization for all the cooperating Societies. This report was adopted, and thus the Convention and its Societies became a smoothly working mechanism, with all its parts in a definite relation to one another and to the whole.

These formative years of the Convention were intensely interesting to those who took part on behalf of the churches, and the loyal support which has been given by the Societies and by the churches bids fair to make the Convention in the years to come a source of new power to the common cause to which all are devoted.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

III

ORGANIC DOCUMENTS

ORGANIC DOCUMENTS

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Chapter 384 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1910.
Became a Law June 6, 1910.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

SECTION 1. All persons who are now or who hereafter may become members of the organization called the Northern Baptist Convention, formed in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year nineteen hundred and seven, are hereby constituted a body corporate with the name "Northern Baptist Convention," and under that name shall have perpetual succession and shall have the right to purchase or to acquire by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise, and to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real or personal property.

SEC. 2. The object of the corporation shall be to give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious, and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity and efficiency in efforts for the evangelization of the world.

SEC. 3. The corporation, at any time it shall determine so to do, may elect or appoint such officers and may adopt such by-laws or regulations in relation to its organization, to the management, disposition, and sale of its real or personal property, to the duties and powers of its officers, and to the management and conduct of its corporate business and affairs as it shall think proper, provided such by-laws or regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or this State.

SEC. 4. Meetings of the corporation may be held at such time or times and at such place or places in the United States as the corporation may determine from time to time.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

DECLARATION

The Northern Baptist Convention declares its belief in the independence of the local church, and in the purely advisory nature of all denominational organizations composed of representatives of churches. It believes also that, in view of the growth of the Baptist denomination and its extension throughout our country, there is need for an organization to serve the common interests of the entire denomination as State and district organizations serve their respective constituencies.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The Convention shall be composed of accredited delegates appointed as follows:

(a) Any Baptist church in the United States may appoint one delegate, and one additional delegate for every one hundred members.

(b) Any Baptist State Convention may appoint ten delegates, and one additional delegate for every ten District Associations included in it, above the first ten.

SEC. 2. Accredited officers and members of Boards of Managers of cooperating organizations shall be delegates *ex officio*.

The accredited officers and members of the Boards of Managers of the Woman's Missionary Societies auxiliary to or cooperating with the American Baptist Home Mission Society or the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society shall be delegates *ex officio*.

Officers and members of committees of the Convention during their terms of service shall be delegates *ex officio*.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a President, a First Vice-president, a Second Vice-president, a Corresponding Secretary,

a Recording Secretary, a Statistical Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Convention and of the Executive Committee, and shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Convention.

SEC. 3. In the case of the absence of the President or his inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president in attendance who is first in numerical order.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Convention, shall send notices to the members of the Executive Committee of the times and places of its meetings, shall inform the chairman of each committee of the names of its members and of the purpose for which it was appointed, and shall perform such duties as the Executive Committee may direct.

SEC. 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Convention in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The Statistical Secretary shall collect, tabulate, and prepare for publication in the Convention Annual all statistics relating to the work of the Convention down to the first day of October preceding the publication of the Annual.

Should the officers of any State Convention fail to furnish the statistics of its own State to the Statistical Secretary, it will be the duty of the latter to collect such statistics from any available source.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Convention, keep an accurate account thereof and of the sources from which they were derived, pay them out on the direction of the Convention or of the Executive Committee, and at each annual meeting make a written financial report.

SEC. 8. Each officer shall be elected by ballot and shall serve from the close of the meeting of the Convention at which he is elected to the close of the next annual meeting, and until his successor is elected.

SEC. 9. Any member of a Baptist church in the United States is eligible to any office or to serve on any committee, except where otherwise provided.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The Convention shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, unless for some special reason some other time shall be fixed by the Executive Committee in conference with the Boards of Managers of the cooperating organizations.

SEC. 2. Each delegate to an annual meeting shall pay a registration fee of one dollar, and on the payment of fifty cents in addition shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Annual.

ARTICLE IV

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. (a) There shall be an Executive Committee elected by ballot, and composed of the officers and former presidents of the Convention, and thirty others, of whom at least fifteen shall be laymen. Of the thirty first elected, ten shall serve for three years, ten for two years, and ten for one year; and thereafter there shall be elected annually ten to serve for three years. Vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or refusal to act of any of the thirty may be filled by the remaining members of the committee.

(b) No one, other than an officer or a former president of the Convention, shall be eligible to membership in the Executive Committee after service thereon for six consecutive years, until the expiration of one year after the termination of such service.

(c) It shall be the duty of this committee to make arrangements for the meetings of the Convention, and to care for its interests between the meetings.

(d) No appeals for money shall be made and no collections shall be taken at the meetings of the Convention which have not been approved by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. (a) There shall be a Finance Committee of nine, a majority of whom shall be laymen.

(b) It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare and present to the Convention at each annual meeting a budget based on the budgets submitted by the Executive Committee and by the cooperating organizations.

(c) In case of an emergency arising between the annual meetings of the Convention, the committee, by the majority vote of all its members, may approve the incurring of indebtedness by a cooperating organization. Should such approval be given, the committee shall report its action with the reasons therefor to the Convention at its next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. (a) There shall be an Apportionment Committee appointed at each annual meeting. It shall be composed of a representative from each of the following bodies: The Executive Committee of the Convention, the Board of Education, each of the cooperating organizations, a city church, a rural church, and a State Apportionment Committee, together with a District Secretary of a cooperating organization and an executive officer of a State Convention.

(b) It shall be the duty of this committee:

1. To divide among the States represented in the Convention the respective amounts to be raised as specified in the budget approved by the Convention, and to communicate to the Apportionment Committee of each State the amount apportioned to it;

2. To appoint an Apportionment Committee for any State where no such committee is appointed;

3. To employ such agents and methods and to take such other action to carry the apportionment into effect as to it may seem wise;

4. To divide ratably among the beneficiaries of the budget the expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of the committee.

SEC. 4. There shall be a Committee on Reports, to serve from the adjournment of each annual meeting of the Convention until the adjournment of its next annual meeting. All reports of cooperating organizations shall be submitted to the committee as early as practicable before the next meeting of the Convention, at which the committee shall present its report in writing.

SEC. 5. There shall be a Committee on Enrolment consisting of five persons, which shall be appointed at the first session of each annual meeting. To this committee shall be presented the credentials of delegates to the Convention, and the committee shall prepare from these credentials and shall report to the Convention a roll of delegates.

SEC. 6. There shall be a Committee on Order of Business, which shall report each day to the Convention a proposed order of business for the next day.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Committee on Nominations of Officers and for vacancies in the Executive Committee. No one shall be a member of the committee who is a salaried executive officer or an employee of a cooperating or of an affiliating organization other than a pastor, or who is a member of the Board of Managers of a cooperating organization, or a member of the Executive Committee of the Convention, unless under the authority of a by-law he shall be appointed a member of the Committee on Nominations without the right to vote.

SEC. 8. There shall be a Committee on Selection of a Place for the Next Annual Meeting, which shall report before the adjournment of the last session of the Convention, at which the committee is appointed.

SEC. 9. There shall be a Committee on Resolutions which shall consider and report upon all resolutions referred to it by the Convention, and may originate and report others. A motion to refer to this committee shall not be debatable. The final report of the committee shall be presented not later than at the morning session of the last day on which the Convention meets. After the final report shall have been presented, no proposed resolution referring to a subject not included in the report shall be referred to the committee, but, without debate, shall be sent to the Executive Committee for submission to the Committee on Resolutions at the next annual meeting of the Convention. This by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote.

SEC. 10. There shall be a Law Committee consisting of six persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report upon all matters referred to it by the Convention or the Executive Committee.

SEC. 11. There shall be a Committee on City Missions consisting of nine persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to study the questions related to cooperation between city mission organizations and State Conventions, and the cooperating organizations of the Northern Baptist Convention, and also all other general questions related to city mission work throughout the country.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Committee on Baptist Brotherhood consisting of twelve persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to further the organization of men in Baptist churches for study, fellowship, and service, and to consider all questions related thereto.

SEC. 13. There shall be a Committee on State Conventions consisting of nine persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to review the work of the State Conventions that are affiliating organizations and to consider all questions concerning such Conventions and their relation to the Northern Baptist Convention.

SEC. 14. There shall be a Committee on Social Service consisting of twelve persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to study social conditions and needs, to ascertain the activities of Baptist churches in the field of social service, to organize and enlist Baptists in practical and definite lines of community service in city and country, to cooperate with similar agencies of other religious bodies, and from time to time to report its findings and recommendations through the religious press.

SEC. 15. There shall be a Committee on Religious Education consisting of nine persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to study the educational needs of the local church, and in cooperation with the American Baptist Publication Society to prepare educational courses for the promotion of the intelligent growth of the church, and for its symmetrical development in its varied relations to the community, to the outspread of Christianity, and to the world at large.

SEC. 16. There shall be a Committee on Young People's Work consisting of nine persons. It shall be the duty of this committee, in cooperation with the American Baptist Publication Society, to superintend the organization of young people's work, and to foster inspirational and educational activities in connection therewith.

SEC. 17. There shall be a Committee on Evangelism consisting of nine persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to study the subject of evangelism with a view to discover and suggest the most effective means for promoting it, and in cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society to disseminate evangelistic literature, and in all other practical ways to encourage and promote personal evangelism, organized evangelism in

the local church, and cooperative evangelism among the churches.

SEC. 18. There shall be a Committee on the Coordination of Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages consisting of eighteen persons. It shall be the duty of this committee to study and report on the best methods for coordinating Baptist bodies using foreign languages with one another and also with other Baptist bodies, and also to report such other facts and such statistics related to the work of the committee as to it may seem proper.

SEC. 19. Of the members first appointed on the Finance Committee, the Apportionment Committee, the Law Committee, the Committees on City Missions, on Baptist Brotherhood, on State Conventions, on Social Service, on Religious Education, on Young People's Work, on Evangelism, and on the Coordination of Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages, one-third shall serve for three years, one-third for two years, and one-third for one year, and thereafter there shall be appointed annually one-third of the number of members to serve for three years. The members of these committees shall be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 20. The Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, the Apportionment Committee, the Committees on Reports, on City Missions, on Baptist Brotherhood, on State Conventions, on Social Service, on Religious Education, on Young People's Work, on Evangelism, and on the Coordination of Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages shall report in writing at each annual meeting of the Convention.

SEC. 21. The Committees on Reports, on Order of Business, on Nominations, on Selection of a Place for the Next Annual Meeting, and on Resolutions shall be composed of one of the delegates from each State to be nominated by such delegates and elected by the Convention at the second session of each annual meeting. A vacancy in any one of these committees shall be filled by the delegates from the unrepresented State.

SEC. 22. No one shall be a member of any committee mentioned in Section 21 unless he be a delegate from a State whose State Convention is an affiliating organization.

SEC. 23. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually one of its members, whose term does not expire the current year, to

act as an additional member of the Committee on Nominations, without the right to vote.

SEC. 24. The President shall appoint all committees, and shall fill any vacancy in any committee, except when otherwise provided.

SEC. 25. The word "State" means any State, Territory, district, or dependency of the United States.

ARTICLE V

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. On its application and the approval of the Convention by a two-thirds vote, any general denominational missionary, educational, or philanthropic organization, whose constituency resides in the States represented in the Convention, may become a cooperating organization.

SEC. 2. A cooperating organization must agree:

(a) To insert in its by-laws a provision that all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention shall be annual members of the organization;

(b) To regulate its expenditures in accordance with a budget to be annually approved by the Convention;

(c) To solicit funds only on the approval of the Convention, or on the approval of the Finance Committee given between the annual meetings of the Convention as provided by Article IV, Section 2, Subdivision (c);

(d) To incur no indebtedness without the previous approval of the Convention, or of the Finance Committee as provided by Article IV, Section 2, Subdivision (c);

(e) To submit its books and accounts to the inspection of the Finance Committee; to prepare its budgets and to make its financial reports in such form as that committee shall request.

SEC. 3. The Convention, through its Executive and Finance Committees, will aid in raising funds needed to carry on the work of each cooperating organization.

SEC. 4. Cooperation between the Convention and a cooperating organization shall be terminated on the expiration of a year after written notice of a desire to terminate cooperation shall have been given by one to the other.

ARTICLE VI

BOARDS

SECTION 1. (a) There shall be a Board of Education, to be composed of twenty-one persons, to be appointed by the Executive Committee. Of the twenty-one first appointed, seven shall serve for three years, seven shall serve for two years, and seven shall serve for one year, and thereafter seven shall be appointed annually by the Executive Committee to serve for three years. Vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or refusal to act of any of the twenty-one may be filled by the Executive Committee.

(b) It shall be the duty of this Board to develop the educational convictions of our churches, to make a comprehensive study of our educational problems, and to foster such denominational institutions and denominational ministries in other schools of learning as the Board may approve.

(c) The Board may adopt by-laws for its government, elect its own officers and define their duties, and shall report annually to the Convention.

SEC. 2. To each annual meeting of the Convention the Executive Committee shall present the names of persons to be appointed by the Convention to fill such vacancies in the Board of Managers of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention as shall exist at the annual meeting of said Board.

ARTICLE VII

AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. On its application and the approval of the Convention any Baptist State Convention in any State represented in the Convention may become an affiliating organization.

SEC. 2. An affiliating organization should agree:

(a) To adopt the following statement of its objects:

To promote in the State of ..... the preaching of the gospel, ministerial and general education, the establishment, maintenance, and assistance of Baptist churches and Bible schools, and the care of worthy pastors, their wives or widows, and their dependent children.

To give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious, and denominational matters, to promote denominational unity and efficiency in efforts for the evangelization of the world, to support earnestly the work of cooperating organizations of the Northern Baptist Convention, and by affiliation with that Convention to promote its plans and work.

(b) To provide for the promotion of these objects by thorough and efficient organization.

(c) To appoint an Apportionment Committee whose duty it shall be to receive from the Apportionment Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention the statement of the amount apportioned by the latter to the State, to add to that amount the sum adopted by the State Convention for all other objects, and to apportion the aggregate amount equitably among the churches of the State and to notify each church of the amount apportioned to it. District Secretaries of the organizations cooperating with the Northern Baptist Convention and the State Secretary shall be advisory members of the State Apportionment Committee.

(d) To employ such agents and methods and to take such other action to carry the apportionment into effect as to it may seem wise.

ARTICLE VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 1. On all ballots for officers and for members of the Executive Committee there shall be reserved a space after the name of the nominee for each office, and after the names of the nominees for the Executive Committee, in which spaces may be inserted the name or names of any other person or persons to be voted for, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. (a) When any motion is pending before the Convention, its consideration may be temporarily suspended by a motion that a vote on the subject shall be taken by the delegations from the States, and such a motion shall be deemed carried when supported by one-fifth of the delegates voting; and upon report of the result by States a motion to concur shall be in order; and in case it shall be decided in the affirmative, the matter shall be deemed settled; but if the Convention votes not to concur, the

matter shall be dismissed from further consideration at that meeting of the Convention.

(b) On a vote by States, each State shall be entitled to one vote, and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of Baptist churches within the State in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention.

(c) The vote of each State shall be determined by the majority of its delegates voting.

(d) A motion to vote by States shall be in order at any time while a motion is pending, shall not be debatable, and shall not close debate on the original motion.

(e) For use at each annual meeting the Statistical Secretary shall prepare a statement of the number of votes to which each State shall be entitled according to the best denominational statistics available. The statement thus prepared, when approved by the Executive Committee, shall be authoritative.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Convention, either on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, given at a previous session of the Convention at which such amendment is submitted, or after written notice of the proposed amendment, given at a previous annual meeting and signed by at least twenty-five delegates, representing not less than five States.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Debatable Motions in Writing

Resolved, That all debatable motions shall be reduced to writing, and be in the hands of the Recording Secretary before a vote by the Convention.

(Annual 1913, pages 1, 24.)

Nomination and Election of Committees

Resolved, That when the time for electing committees at the first afternoon session is reached, a recess of thirty minutes shall

be taken to allow the State delegations to meet, organize, and nominate to the Convention the committeemen on the Committees on Order of Business, on Nominations, on Selection of a Place for the Next Annual Meeting, on Resolutions, and on Reports. The members of the Committee on Nominations shall be nominated by the State delegations by ballot.

That, at the close of the recess, the Recording Secretary of the Convention shall call the roll of States; that each State chairman, from his place on the floor, shall announce the names of the committeemen nominated to the Convention (a list of names having previously been sent to the Secretary's table); and that then the Convention shall proceed to the election of the committees thus nominated.

Immediately after the election, it shall be the duty of the President to announce the rooms in which the several committees so elected shall meet on adjournment of the session. The convener of each committee shall be the committeeman from the State in which the Convention is meeting, or, in his absence, the committeeman from the State in which the Convention met the previous year.

(Annual 1912, pages 54, 84, 85.)
(Annual 1914, pages 7, 19.)

Presentation of Outside Causes

Resolved, That the presentation at meetings of the Convention of causes other than those relating to the work of the Convention and its cooperating organizations be permitted only upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

(Annual 1912, pages 177, 180.)

Procedure in a Vote by States

Resolved, Whenever a vote by States is ordered, as provided in the By-laws, either of two undebatable motions shall be in order:

(1) That the debate now close, that the Convention recess for fifteen minutes to allow the State delegations to meet in their designated places on the floor of the Convention to take the vote,

and that at the close of the recess the vote be reported to the Secretary, recorded, and announced, or,

(2) That the vote by States be reported, recorded, and announced at a certain hour at some future session of the Convention, that the State delegations meet at the close of this session of the Convention, in their designated places on the floor, and either then and there take their vote, or provide for further discussion within the delegations at their convenience at some other time and place, before the hour of reporting the vote as above provided.

In case the second of these motions should prevail, debate on the main question may continue at the pleasure of the Convention, but a motion to close the debate shall be in order at any time.

When the vote by States has been reported, recorded, and announced, the motion to concur, provided for in the By-laws, shall follow immediately without the intervention of any other business and without discussion.

Rules of Order

Resolved, That, beginning with the Convention in 1914, "Robert's Rules of Order" be the manual of parliamentary practice for the guidance of the Convention in all matters of procedure not prescribed in the By-laws.

(Annual 1913, pages 153, 154.)

IV

THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONVENTION

By Hon. Edward S. Clinch

THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONVENTION

IN the very beginning of its existence the Convention, in 1907, adopted a Preamble to declare why the Convention was formed, what its general functions were to be, and its attitude toward the local church and all other denominational organizations.

This Preamble found expression substantially in a Declaration adopted in 1910, which without change has remained to the present time.

The Declaration is:

> The Northern Baptist Convention declares its belief in the independence of the local church, and in the purely advisory nature of all denominational organizations composed of representatives of churches. It believes also that, in view of the growth of the Baptist denomination and its extension throughout our country, there is need for an organization to serve the common interests of the entire denomination as State and district organizations serve their respective constituencies.

By this Declaration the Convention, the greatest denominational organization in the North, has committed itself to the maintenance of the independence of each Baptist church, to the principle that no denominational organization has governmental authority over any denominational body composed of representatives of churches, and to the necessity for the coordination of all denominational agencies in order to secure a maximum of efficiency. At no time since the Convention was organized has it infringed upon any part of its Declaration.

The Act of Incorporation, the by-laws, and the seal, jointly and severally, confirm and safeguard every phrase in the Declaration.

The Act of Incorporation confers upon the Convention the power to adopt such by-laws in relation to its organization and the management of its corporate business and affairs as it shall

think proper, and the by-laws it has adopted have been framed with absolute loyalty to the Declaration.

The control of the Convention is given to the churches, every one of which may send delegates in proportion to its membership. State Conventions and the boards of managers of the cooperating organizations are represented in the membership of the Convention, but their representatives constitute a minority.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society are the cooperating organizations of the Convention, with the privilege on the part of each of them and of the Convention to terminate cooperation on the expiration of a year after notice by either to the other of a desire to terminate it. By the action of each of the cooperating organizations all delegates to the Convention are members of the cooperating organizations, and thus control over the latter is given to the churches to the same extent as is control of the Convention, and there is secured the closest cooperation between the Convention and its cooperating organizations that can be effected.

The Convention by-laws provide also that on its approval any State Convention on its application may become an affiliating organization. Under this provision every State Convention in the Northern States has become an affiliating organization, and has agreed to support earnestly and by thorough and efficient organization to promote the plans and work of the cooperating organizations of the Convention.

The Convention seal has upon its face the words "Freedom, Union, Service." They typify the freedom of the individual and of the churches; the union of individuals and churches in a common service to our Lord and Master.

Thus through its Declaration, by-laws, and seal does the Convention proclaim its devotion to the independence of the individual and of the church, and to the cooperation of all individuals, and of all churches, and of all denominational organizations in service in the promotion of the interests of the kingdom of God.

Not only is the Convention under the control of the delegates from the churches, but the right of these delegates to select

the officers and Executive Committee of the Convention is protected by a procedure which comes as close to government by pure democracy as can be devised for a delegated body. This right is secured by the by-law which provides for the selection of a Committee on Nominations of Officers and for vacancies in the Executive Committee. This by-law was designed to prevent any combination to secure or control nominations. No one can be a member of this committee who is a salaried executive officer or an employee of a cooperating or an affiliating organization other than pastor, or who is a member of the board of managers of a cooperating organization, or a member of the Executive Committee of the Convention, with the single exception that to act in an advisory capacity a member of a board of managers or a member of the Executive Committee may be appointed a member of the Committee on Nominations without the right to vote. A member of the latter committee is elected by each State delegation by ballot, the State delegations being called together for that purpose at the first afternoon session of the Convention. It cannot be known who will constitute the Committee on Nominations until after the State delegations meet and make their nominations thereto. Thus combinations are made impracticable.

To provide for the continuity of the work of the standing committees of the Convention, each committee is so divided that the terms of one-third of its members expire each year. This permits the introduction into its membership of new members who, on the one hand, can profit by the experience of the others and, on the other, can introduce new plans, methods, and thoughts. It also enables the committee to provide intelligently plans to cover prolonged periods.

The by-laws provide also for an Executive Committee composed of the officers, of those who have served as presidents of the Convention during the three years preceding the last annual meeting, and thirty others of whom fifteen must be laymen. The thirty are divided into three equal classes, so that each year one-third of the number and others to fill vacancies are nominated by the Committee on Nominations and elected by the Convention. No one other than an officer is eligible to membership in the Executive Committee after service thereon for six consecutive years, until the expiration of one year after the termina-

tion of such service. This committee is charged with the very important duty of caring for the interest of the Convention between its meetings.

There is a committee of the Convention called the Board of Education whose duty is to develop the educational convictions of our churches, to make a comprehensive study of our educational institutions and denominational ministries in other schools of learning as the board may approve.

There is no denominational interest nor any interest connected with the kingdom of God which could not be served either by an existing committee of the Convention or by a new committee or other agency which the Convention may create or appoint. The powers conferred by law, by the action of its cooperating and affiliating organizations, and by its own actions are equal to any denominational situation or demand upon the denomination that can be presented. Loyalty to the churches, loyalty to the cooperating and affiliating organizations, loyalty to the Convention, and an all-embracing loyalty to our Lord and Master are all that are needed to make the Northern Baptist Convention and its associated bodies the most potent factors in the promotion of his work that this country and indeed the world has ever seen.

What has the structure of the Northern Baptist Convention accomplished thus far? What can it say in justification of its creation and its continuance?

It has created among the Baptists within its territory a degree of unity that previously had not existed. Its constituency is conscious of a tie that has bound it in a compact body that has demonstrated its strength. It has become the mouthpiece of over one million three hundred thousand Baptists and of over ten thousand churches in respect to great denominational, national, State, and moral questions; it has created a greater interest on the part of Baptists in the questions which concern them; it has brought into greater harmony the cooperating organizations with a resulting increase in efficiency and a greater economy; it has increased the efficiency of the State Conventions, and has brought them into cooperative relations between themselves, with an assurance that each State Convention is recognized as the great missionary force in the State and the agent of the cooperating organizations in their work in the State.

The Convention is a great national organization of Baptists which stands ready to grapple with any question which may confront the whole or any part of its constituency. It is also a great advisory body, to which any part of its constituency may look for a decision in any denominational matter, or indeed in any matter in which as a Christian body the denomination may or should be interested.

V

THE COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

THE COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

DIRECTORY OF COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, Ford Building, Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

Home Secretary, John Y. Aitchison.

Treasurer, Ernest S. Butler.

Foreign Secretaries, James H. Franklin and Joseph C. Robbins.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

Secretary, Charles L. White.

Treasurer, Frank T. Moulton.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, Guy C. Lamson.

Treasurer,

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, 2969 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall.

Treasurer, Mrs. John Nuveen.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

Home Secretary, Miss Eleanor Mare, 450 East Thirtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Foreign Secretary, Miss Nellie G. Prescott, Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

Associate Foreign Secretary, Miss Helen Hunt, Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, Miss Alice E. Stedman, Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

By J. Y. Aitchison, D. D., Home Secretary

THE sailing of five young men to foreign lands in 1812 for missionary service constituted the founding of the foreign mission enterprise of American Christianity. Among these was Adoniram Judson. On the long voyage to India his study of the New Testament led to a change of conviction regarding baptism, and accordingly he offered his services as a missionary to American Baptists. His challenge in 1814 called into existence "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions." In 1846 the name of this organization was changed to "American Baptist Missionary Union," and in 1910 the present name of "American Baptist Foreign Mission Society" was adopted. Since 1826 the headquarters of the Society have been in Boston, Massachusetts. The by-laws of the Society state that the purpose of the organization is to diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world.

The Foreign Mission Society of Northern Baptists is one of the largest and most influential in the realm of Protestantism. A hundred years ago only $1,059 represented the financial expenditures for Baptist foreign missions, whereas during the past five years the receipts in support of this work have exceeded one million dollars annually.

The work of the Society covers a vast territory in the non-Christian world. Ten mission fields are maintained. These are located in Japan, the Philippines, East China, West China, South China, Burma, Assam, Bengal-Orissa, South India, and Belgian Congo, thus forming practically a great missionary belt across the densely populated area of heathenism. In these there are 127 regularly maintained stations with missionaries in residence and 3,237 out-stations or preaching-places. In addition, by a cooperative arrangement, the Society since 1835 has been assist-

ing the Baptist cause in Europe, where missions are maintained in eight European countries. The missionaries supported by the Society to-day number 688 (including those of the Woman's Society), and these are assisted by 6,673 native workers. In Europe 2,480 workers were in service in 1914, but what effect the war has had upon their number has not yet been determined.

The work is as varied as it is extensive. Of primary importance is evangelism, and the results constitute one of the marvels of foreign missions. In non-Christian lands to-day 183,505 church-members are enrolled in 1,732 regularly organized Baptist churches, of which 1,027, or fifty-nine per cent, are self-supporting. It is a noteworthy fact, and one productive of deep gratification, that among the Karen people in Burma the percentage of self-supporting Baptist churches is greater than in any State of the Northern Baptist Convention. In 1916 the missionaries on all fields baptized 12,355 converts, and the total number of baptisms since the work began has exceeded 625,000.

The service of the medical missionary is of value in that it visualizes the Great Physician, and at the same time opens the door to the evangelist with his healing gospel for the diseases of the soul. Fifty-one missionary physicians, assisted by 133 native nurses and other helpers, give their full time to this important work. Twenty-one hospitals and forty-eight dispensaries constitute the equipment for their service. More than 83,000 patients received medical and surgical treatment during the past year, and plans are now being made for a great advance in this phase of the Society's work.

Second in importance to evangelism comes the work of Christian education. The educational work is conducted in six colleges, twenty-nine theological seminaries and training-schools, and 2,602 schools of all grades, with a total enrolment of over 85,000 pupils. More than 89,000 pupils receive religious instruction in 2,301 Sunday Schools. The missionaries have translated the Bible, in whole or in part, into thirty dialects and languages. Three printing and publication plants are connected with the Society, where Bibles, periodicals, hymn-books, text-books, and other literature are printed.

Another important work is that of industrial training. Along with the necessity of leading men and women to Christ exists

the need of providing means of self-support. Conversion is only the first step in the development of a Christian character. Furthermore, not only must individual character be transformed through the redeeming power of the gospel, but a Christian civilization must be established in the native community. Otherwise, the new converts, surrounded by their former heathen environment, find it painfully difficult to maintain their new and childlike faith amid such evil influences. Thus industrial training becomes a stern necessity, not only for the character development of the new believer, but also to make possible, at an early date, a self-supporting church through providing remunerative employment for its members. Various occupations are taught, dependent on climatic conditions and other features of the environment. In Africa, at the Kimpese training-schools, converts learn brickmaking, carpentry, typewriting, and tailoring. In China they are taught gardening, lacemaking, and weaving. In British India bookbinding, printing, iron work, and carpentry receive attention, while surveying and engineering are taught in the Philippine Islands Mission. Considerable attention is given in all fields to agricultural training.

Obviously a work as large, as many-sided, and as varied as this needs considerable material equipment to make it effective and to guarantee permanent results. Large sums have been invested in equipment. Missionaries must have suitable homes; schools must have buildings, apparatus, and libraries; preaching halls and chapels must be built; doctors must have dispensaries and hospitals; and printing-presses must be housed. Then there are the touring outfits, carts, ponies, tents, gospel wagons, launches, motor-cycles, and many other things, all needed for carrying the message to the people in cities and villages, mountains and jungles. There are many buildings in the missions as good as can be found anywhere in the Orient, like the Cushing Memorial Buildings of Rangoon Baptist College, or the American Baptist Mission Press at Rangoon, or the Ashmore Theological Seminary at Swatow, China, or the new Tabernacle in Tokyo, Japan. Unfortunately not all the work is as well cared for, lack of money making it impossible to provide the missionaries with the equipment which is absolutely essential to the largest use of their abilities and opportunities. At least ten

million dollars will be needed by the end of the Five Year Program, March 31, 1921, to equip the present work on the foreign field as it ought to be.

The administration of this great enterprise is placed in the hands of a Board of Managers of twenty-eight members, nine of whom are appointed each year. The plans and policies of the Board are carried out under the direction of the executive officers. At the present writing these are six in number.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

By Guy C. Lamson, D. D., General Secretary

THE American Baptist Publication Society is the second oldest of our great general denominational organizations. It was organized in 1824 in Washington, D. C., to print tracts to send into the destitute regions. In 1826 its headquarters were removed to Philadelphia. The Society owns its own headquarters, one of the finest office buildings in Philadelphia. The printing plant of the Society, a modern six-story building, is located in a different section of the city, and is fully equipped to do first-class work.

The work of the Society is carried on through two great departments: a Publishing Department and an Extension Department. The Publishing Department is responsible for the publication of the Sunday School literature and periodicals of the denomination. It issues thirty-five Sunday School periodicals, with an annual output of approximately sixty million copies. In addition to the publication of Sunday School literature the Society publishes an average of about fifty books a year, and a very large number of pamphlets. About five thousand different tracts are published in fifteen tongues. Several millions are circulated annually. The Society also prints the Bible as a whole and by portions in English and in nine other tongues.

The entire profits from the Department of Publication are turned over to the Extension Department for its work. Arrangements have now been made whereby in the future a portion of

the profits of each year will be paid into the treasuries of the various State Conventions for use by their boards in their extension work.

The Extension Department carries all the varied activities of the Society's work in the field, such as colportage; Sunday School, both missionary and educational; chapel car work; social service work, including temperance and rural life work; vacation Bible Schools; and Bible distribution. The Society began its extension work on a systematic basis in 1840, when it employed colporters to distribute its literature. The colportage idea was later adopted by other bodies. In the colportage work at the present time the Society uses about sixty colportage wagons and outfits, twenty-three automobiles, and three gospel boats. The automobiles are used in sections of the country where roads are good and distances great. Some are equipped with sleeping accommodations for the worker in charge. Some are equipped with tents. A few colportage wagons are equipped with living accommodations for a worker and his wife. They have cooking and storage facilities, and sleeping quarters. The boats are equipped to be the homes of the workers while in service.

The Sunday School work of the Society is varied and extensive. For many years a specialty was made of the organization of new Sunday Schools in unchurched territory. The workers of the Society have organized more than sixteen thousand Sunday Schools. In recent years the policy has been changed from one of indiscriminate organization to that of selected organization, and the workers of the Society are told to organize only in those places where there are prospects of permanency.

With the development of Sunday School missionary work has grown the necessity for an educational campaign among schools already in existence. The educational work among Sunday Schools has been greatly extended in recent years. In harmony with the Committee on Religious Education of the Northern Baptist Convention the Society has promulgated its educational plans. By means of institutes over two hundred thousand Baptist Sunday School officers and teachers are reached for training each year. A force of directors in each State Convention, with three exceptions, is bringing the highest educational ideals to the remotest school. Correspondence Teacher-training Courses are

also given to those living in districts where teacher-training classes are impracticable.

The Society is the responsible agency for conducting the young people's work of the denomination, and executes its plans in harmony with the Young People's Council.

The Society owns and operates seven chapel cars. It was the first organization in the world to build a real chapel car. They are built like Pullman cars, with living quarters in one end for the worker and his family, and the rest fitted up as a meeting-place, in which there are seating accommodations for from sixty-five to ninety-seven, according to the car. One of the cars is equipped with a baptistery. The last one built is all steel, costing, equipped, about twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. It is the largest of its kind in existence, and is a credit to the denomination.

Through its Social Service Department the Society seeks to organize adult classes and brotherhoods, to help churches broaden their activities and relationships, and to train workers for distinctive lines of religious work. In connection with this department the work of the Daily Vacation Bible School was organized in 1916. At present Daily Vacation Bible Schools are being held in more than half the States. Early in 1918 the Society launched its work for Rural Life and Community Betterment, and also its denomination's temperance campaign, destined to associate all of our Baptist churches with the organized temperance agencies of the country in the definite endeavor to make the nation dry.

Through its Bible work the Society is putting the Scriptures into fifty thousand destitute homes yearly. The Society can now furnish Scriptures to other Bible agencies in America in certain foreign tongues, while the missionary agencies of our own denomination are freely supplied with all copies that are needed for distribution.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

By Charles L. White, D. D., Secretary

THE missionaries of The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which was organized in 1832, began their work in the Mississippi Valley and followed the settlers as the frontier moved westward. They established churches, built meeting-houses, started schools, organized colleges, and laid the foundations of a permanent Christian civilization. Nearly every Convention west of the Mississippi grew out of churches started and fostered by the Society.

After eighty-six years its wide-spread work stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is carried forward in every State of the Union except New Mexico, and reaches into Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. It has built or aided in the erection of more than three thousand meeting-houses, and has recently been giving attention to the improvement of Baptist churches in educational centers. Its work among fifteen Indian tribes has been very fruitful. It has expended during the last fifty-five years $6,000,000 in building, equipping, and maintaining educational institutions in the Southern States to prepare intellectual and spiritual leadership for the Negro race. Its schools for the Indians, foreign-speaking groups in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City, and in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico have been strongly maintained.

This Society is an interstate organization for doing the home mission work of the Northern Baptists, and has been a strong national agent in building the denomination. Its international influence reaches to every corner of the earth, to which men and women won to Christianity through the efforts of its devoted missionaries have returned home to spread the influence of their new ideals. Its missionaries are laboring among twenty-seven different foreign groups who have colonized in America, and some of their converts, returning to their peoples across the seas, established churches of like faith to those which they

entered in America, and which have proved to be the beginnings of great denominational developments in distant nations. The Society has been a wise adviser, furnishing consecrated guides to those who have been passing through the wilderness of many spiritual adventures. It has been an efficiency expert, whose agents have seen the vision of the whole country as they have planned for the work of all the Conventions and city mission societies. It has stood as the loving parent, equally interested in every member of the large and widely scattered family, assisting one son with the gift of another son and uniting all in the education and success of the younger children coming later to their strength. It has been the strong bank with firm lines of credit, maintaining the even distribution of missionary currency that gives stability to all church enterprises. It has assisted in the day of harvest, and when the drought was long it provided for the distress of the workmen. It has always been a transcontinental transportation company, sending leaders and supplies for the opening of new areas and for the intensive development of older States. It has been a national promoter, watching for opportunities hitherto unseen or neglected, passing into new sections, and entering open doors to Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, congested foreign centers, newly irrigated regions, needy rural communities, mining- and lumber-camps, and striving to make all into the garden and city of God. It has been the great physician, taking supplies of medicine and food to the regions where the inhabitants were in sudden want because of fires, earthquakes, floods, and storm. It has been a distributer of workmen where most needed. It has been the architect who has drawn many of the plans of a Christian system of education for backward peoples, for church edifice extension, and for the multiplying work of those many city and State mission societies with which it has fruitfully cooperated. The country-wide, universal, cosmopolitan, interorganizational, and inspirational character of its work has marked its growth during nearly nine decades. Every national problem, whether educational, social, economic, or spiritual, is a home mission problem. What the Society has been, it is now, and, in a larger sense, must be in coming years.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

By Mrs. S. C. Jennings

THE Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society works among the non-Christian women and children of home mission fields. The work is conducted in three departments—the home, the school, and the Christian center. Trained women missionaries work in the homes. They carry practical suggestions for daily living, gather children into industrial and Sunday Schools, temperance, missionary, and Bible bands. Through the children mothers are persuaded to attend mothers' and Bible classes, and eventually whole families unite with the church.

In the homes trained missionary nurses minister to soul and body, giving lessons in sanitation, hygiene, preparation of food, and care of children. The immigrant mother is taught English by the aid of simply worded Bible stories.

The missionary creates the desire for education, which is met by employing teachers in schools among Negroes, Indians, Orientals, and Spanish-speaking peoples. From kindergartens through primary, high-school, industrial, college, normal, and missionary training the pupil is given Bible study with all the other work. The truths taught are applied to daily living. Every school in which there are older students serves as a community center of Christian helpfulness. Last year Spelman Seminary graduated from the high school forty-four young women, six of whom had taken the college preparatory course, and thirty-eight the teachers' preparatory training-course. Eight graduated from the teachers' professional course, one took her B. A., and one a diploma in advanced piano. Five nurses finished the three-year course. Fifty-seven secured certificates of proficiency from industrial courses, and eight from the preparatory music course.

The Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago is equipped to prepare women for every phase of Christian service. The three years' course is full of essentials for the workman in present-day kingdom service. Ninety students are enrolled,

twenty are now ready for appointment under this Board. All over the world are its graduates.

Changing conditions of population have placed the emphasis on different fields. The increase in numbers of trained ministers and laymen and women among the Negroes of the South is releasing our white missionaries for other fields. This is true also of the alien populations from Northern Europe. To-day the Society is emphasizing work among foreign-speaking peoples from Southern and Eastern Europe and in Latin America.

Because of the conviction that Christian centers best serve the mixed populations in large cities, the Society is cooperating in such centers in Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., Brooklyn, N. Y., New York City, and Chicago. Last summer the center at Aiken Institute, Chicago, had the largest Daily Vacation Bible School in the United States. Plans are being made for cooperation in other centers in the near future. The Society grants assistance in the erection of buildings and maintains a missionary superintendent, trained nurse, and kindergartner in each center.

Latin America also demands special attention. The unschooled masses of Cuba cry out for education, and only ten teachers have been sent at any one time. In Porto Rico, where excellent public schools exist, the call is for missionaries. At Ponce the Day Nursery is opening hearts and homes to the missionaries, while the Hostel at Rio Piedras provides a Christian home for the normal school girls, who would otherwise live in Catholic families.

Mexico's needs call for relief, but the law of the country, prohibiting religious teaching by foreigners, limits the service of the Society. Trained native teachers are in the schools, and American and native nurses in the new hospital at Puebla.

In Central America the crowd is hungry to hear the gospel. This Society began work two years ago in the appointment of Miss Blackmore at Managua, Nicaragua; the same year two other missionaries went out to San Salvador, and because of the ignorance of the people felt compelled to hold some day classes. Four day-schools have been opened during the year, but without enough teachers or adequate buildings or equipment. The outstanding needs are schools and trained native teachers.

The war has created a new responsibility, which the Society is meeting in cooperation with the War Commission. Baptist

women in the cities near cantonments join in a survey to determine the most efficient methods of providing home and social privileges for the men in camp. The Society is ready to respond to all calls for such service.

The Society is represented by three hundred and twenty-five missionaries and teachers in forty States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Central America. In addition to the Alaskan Indians and the Spanish-speaking peoples, they minister to Poles, French, Germans, Syrians, Italians, Jews, Scandinavians, Slavic nationalities, Indians, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Russians.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

By Miss Nellie G. Prescott, Foreign Secretary

THE scope of this Society is stated in its constitution, as follows: "The object of this Society shall be the elevation and Christianization of women and children in foreign lands."

The Society has carried on its work forty-seven years in Oriental countries. The means and methods used are also described in the constitution, as follows: "This object it shall seek to accomplish by engaging the earnest, sympathetic cooperation of the women of our Baptist churches in sending out and supporting women missionaries to do evangelistic, educational, and medical work on the foreign fields, in developing and employing native Christian teachers and Bible women, physicians and nurses, and in erecting such buildings as may be deemed necessary for the prosecution of the work."

The Society operates in five countries—British India, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Africa; in ten mission fields: South India, Bengal-Orissa, Assam, Burma, South, East, and West China, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Belgian Congo. It has one hundred and ninety missionaries under appointment, four-fifths of whom are always at their work, while the remaining one-fifth are at home for reasons of health or advanced years,

or on regular furlough. In addition there are about eighty missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society who have requested and have been granted appropriations from the Woman's Society and who are making a valuable contribution to our work for women and children. These missionaries make their influence felt through one hundred and six boarding-schools, sixty-seven day-schools, seven hundred and sixty-five village schools, and eight hundred and sixty-two Sunday Schools. They direct the work of nearly three hundred Bible women and come into close touch with at least thirty-six thousand Oriental boys and girls. They are at work in twenty-six hospitals and dispensaries, bringing help and healing each year to over seventy thousand men, women, and children.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Society feels more and more strongly that its object will be most quickly attained if it aims to develop Christian women in the Orient who shall themselves be able to teach and train their own people along all Christian lines. To this end a constant effort is being made to send out young women who shall, through their training, preparation, experience, and Christian culture and life give promise of exemplifying the finest types of our trained Christian womanhood. College or normal graduates are sought who have supplemented this general preparation by actual teaching experience in our schools, or by further study in Bible schools and seminaries of good standing. Registered trained nurses and physicians, graduates from accredited medical schools, are also sought, as are kindergartners and music teachers. The success which has thus far been attained and the influence which is exerted through our work is largely due to these women who have through the years so faithfully and steadily stood for the best that Christian America can offer to women.

The purpose of the Society is also being secured through the types of educational work which have been and are being developed. More and more, through committees on the field, the educational problems of the different countries are being studied with a view to coordinating and developing the educational work to meet the real need, and to offer to young women the training that will fit them to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing conditions in the Orient. The Society has under its charge

schools for kindergarten teachers and Bible students; special schools for older women; normal schools and nurses' training-schools, in addition to the elementary and high schools where the preparation for more advanced work is obtained. Within the last few years, another avenue for higher training has opened through the union schools and colleges which have been established. The Society is actively interested in the Union Christian Colleges for Women in Madras, India, and Nanking, China, and is looking forward to the opening of one in Tokyo, Japan, in April, 1918. The Union Girls' High School, Hangchow, China, is already on a well-established basis, and the Union Normal School for Girls at Chengtu, China, is slowly but steadily growing. Two colleges projected for establishment in the near future are for advanced medical training at Nellore, India, and Shanghai, China. The development of an Oriental literature adequate and suited to children, girls, and women, who are now demanding reading material of all kinds, is also receiving the attention of the Society.

Along medical lines a similar effort is being made to train young women to become efficient nurses among their own people. Within the last two years a woman's hospital has been projected for West China, and a portion of the money appropriated, three hospitals promised our Congo Mission, in cooperation with the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and the Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital opened in Maulmain, Burma. To strengthen the medical work the Society sent to the Orient in 1917-1918 four women physicians and two trained nurses.

This purpose to train young women for efficient service finds its strongest confirmation in the direct evangelistic work which is now everywhere possible. In nearly every field there is a Bible training-school, graduating each year a group of earnest, consecrated young and older women who have within their hearts the real spirit of Christ and the desire to witness for him. The doors of the Oriental home are open now to those who bring the message, thousands wait for the life-giving story, many die without hearing it. The women of the Orient are the guardians of the religion of their people. To them we must look for the successful attainment of the object of our Society—the elevation and Christianization of women and children in the Orient.

VI

THE CONVENTION BOARDS

THE CONVENTION BOARDS

THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Term expires 1918

G. G. Dutcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. C. M. Gallup, Providence, R. I.
Rev. F. M. Goodchild, New York City.
C. H. Prescott, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. E. Prior, Hartford, Conn.
E. S. Reinhold, Chester, Pa.
Rev. P. C. Wright, Hartford, Conn., *Recording Secretary.*

Term expires 1919

W. G. Brimson, Chicago, Ill.
A. K. Van Deventer, Elizabeth, N. J.
A. M. Harris, Plainfield, N. J.
Rev. A. A. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. M. Thoms, Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. H. J. Vosburgh, Camden, N. J.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, New York City.

Term expires 1920

F. P. Beaver, Dayton, Ohio.
Rev. C. A. Eaton, New York City.
Rev. E. P. Farnham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. H. Haskell, Newton Center, Mass., *President.*
Rev. G. W. Nicholson, Bridgeport, Conn.
R. L. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Stone, Topeka, Kans.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR SEVEN YEARS

1911–, Tomlinson, E. T., *Executive Secretary,* New York City.
1917–, Beaver, F. P., Dayton, Ohio.
1916–, Brimson, W. G., Chicago, Ill.
1912–1917, Davison, Rev. W. A., Burlington, Vt.
1912–1917, Dimock, G. E., Elizabeth, N. J.
1911–1916, *Doane, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1912–, Dutcher, G. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1911–, Eaton, Rev. C. A., New York City.
1912–, Farnham, Rev. E. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1911–, Gallup, Rev. C. M., Providence, R. I.
1912–, Goodchild, Rev. F. M., New York City.
1912–, Harris, A. M., Plainfield, N. J.
1911–, Haskell, E. H., Newton Center, Mass.
1911-1913, *Haslam, Rev. J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
1911–1912, Humpstone, Rev. John, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* Deceased.

1912–1917, Keller, Luther, Scranton, Pa.
1911-1915, MacLeish, Andrew, Glencoe, Ill.
1911–1917, *Morehouse, Rev. H. L., New York City.
1917–, Nicholson, Rev. G. W., Bridgeport, Conn.
1911-1912, Porter, H. K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1912–, Prescott, C. H., Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.
1914–, Prior, C. E., Hartford, Conn.
1911–, Reinhold, E. S., Chester, Pa.
1917–, Scott, R. L., Chicago, Ill.
1911–1914, *Shallenberger, Gen. W. S., Washington, D. C.
1915–, Shaw, Rev. A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1916–, Stone, Robert, Topeka, Kans.
1911–, Thoms, C. M., Rochester, N. Y.
1913–, Van Deventer, A. K., Elizabeth, N. J.
1912–, Vosburgh, Rev. H. J., Camden, N. J.
1913–1916, White, Rev. H. J., Hartford, Conn.
1912–1916, Wilson, Rev. J. K., Portland, Me.
1911–, Wright, Rev. P. C., Hartford, Conn.
1916–, Woelfkin, Rev. Cornelius, New York City.

WORK OF THE BOARD

By Rev. E. T. Tomlinson, Executive Secretary

THE Northern Baptist Convention in May, 1908, appointed a commission of seven "to make inquiry concerning the methods and the extent of aid to aged and disabled Baptist ministers and the dependent widows of deceased ministers; also to make a careful estimate of the number of such persons by classes within the bounds of the Convention for whom provision should be made annually and the aggregate amount required for this purpose." In the following year Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, the prime mover in the work as well as chairman of the commission, reported that more time was required. Similar reports subsequently were made to the Convention in 1910 and 1911. Just before the meeting in 1911, Doctor Morehouse received a communication from one who expressed himself deeply interested and offered to give $50,000 toward a fund, provided the denomination would contribute $200,000 additional by Christmas of that year. This unknown giver was "A Man from Pennsylvania." Resolutions appreciative of the generous offer were enthusiastically adopted, and the Convention pledged itself to recognize the annual budget of the Benefit Board as one of

* Deceased.

the objects of benevolence to be commended by the Convention to the churches.

Thereupon the Convention created the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, to be incorporated in the State of New York. This Board held its first meeting August 15, 1911, when Dr. Henry L. Morehouse was elected president and acting treasurer; Rev. P. C. Wright, recording secretary; and Rev. E. T. Tomlinson, executive secretary. The Act of Incorporation received the signature of the governor of New York March 24, 1913.

The immediate task before the Board was to secure $200,000 to meet the conditions of the pledge of $50,000. The response of the denomination was immediate. On June 17, 1913, the first grants were voted. These were twelve in number, and have since increased to nearly four hundred.

The Board is composed of twenty-one members; the term of service of each member is three years. Seven are nominated annually by the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, and are elected by the Convention itself. At present the Board is composed of eleven prominent business men and ten of our foremost ministers.

The work of the Board comprises:

1. Care of aged and dependent worthy Baptist ministers and missionaries, their widows and dependent children.

2. Pensions. As soon as proper provision shall have been made for relief work, the Board is prepared to adopt plans providing for retiring pensions.

3. Studies in the present conditions of the Baptist ministry. These have included investigations as to the salaries received, the number of churchless pastors and pastorless churches, the relative number leaving the ministry, where the old ministers are, the conditions of ordination, numbers of students for the ministry, and various other phases of the life and work of our ministers.

At present the grants of the Board have been limited to cases of relief. A careful estimate places the number of those in need at seven hundred out of a total of thirteen thousand ministers,

missionaries, widows, and orphan children under eighteen years of age. How much is required for a successful prosecution of the work can be estimated from the fact that a modest grant of $20 per month requires $168,000 annually. This amount is the income of three and one-half millions. The budget of the Benefit Board is submitted for approval to the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, and is in turn submitted by that Committee to the Apportionment Committee of the same body. The latter committee, after approval, assigns the apportionments by States, and then the State Apportionment Committees suggest to the churches the amount each should place in its budget.

In every State a Committee of Cooperation with the Benefit Board is appointed by the State Convention. Applications from any State are first submitted for approval to the State Cooperative Committee. No grant is made until the Benefit Board has formally taken action. A thorough investigation of every application is made. It is the purpose of the Board to place this work not upon a basis of charity, but of justice and business. At present the Board is making grants in thirty-five States. The committees of the Board are: Executive, Finance, Applications, and Accounts.

The endowment has steadily increased until now in the treasury of the Benefit Board and in the cooperative States it amounts to nearly $2,000,000. The need of increasing this fund is tragically manifest. Among the largest donors have been "A Man from Pennsylvania," Mr. Ambrose Swasey, "A Baptist Layman," Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and others.

In honor and loving memory of the man to whom the Benefit Board owes its existence and to which he offered to give nearly all his possessions, the Board has been authorized by the Northern Baptist Convention to increase its permanent funds by raising the Morehouse Memorial Million.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Chapter 107 of the Laws of 1913
of the State of New York.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD OF THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. William A. Davison, W. Howard Doane, George G. Dutcher, Charles A. Eaton, Edwin P. Farnham, Clarence M. Gallup, Frank M. Goodchild, Arthur M. Harris, Edward H. Haskell, Luther Keller, Andrew MacLeish, Henry L. Morehouse, Charles H. Prescott, Jr., Eli S. Reinhold, William S. Shallenberger, Charles M. Thoms, Andrew K. Van Deventer, Homer J. Vosburgh, Herbert J. White, Joseph K. Wilson, and Peter C. Wright, and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate with the name, "The Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention," and under that name shall have perpetual succession and shall have the right, either absolutely or in trust, to purchase or to acquire by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise, and to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real or personal property.

SEC. 2. The objects of the corporation shall be to administer its funds for the benefit of worthy Baptist ministers and Baptist missionaries, their wives, or widows, and their dependent children, either directly or through the medium of related organizations; to cooperate with such organizations in securing, so far as practicable, uniformity in the methods for the extension of such aid, to promote interest in the better maintenance of the ministry, and to adopt such measures to these ends as may be recommended by the Northern Baptist Convention.

SEC. 3. The twenty-one incorporators named in Section 1 of this act shall be so divided at their first meeting that seven shall serve for three years, seven shall serve for two years, and seven shall serve for one year, and each shall serve until his successor is chosen, and as these respective terms expire seven shall be

appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention to serve for three years, and said Convention shall have also the power to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. The body hereby corporated may elect or appoint such officers as to it may seem proper, and, subject to the confirmation of the Northern Baptist Convention, said body may adopt such by-laws or regulations in relation to its organization, to the management and disposition and sale of its real or personal property, to the duties and powers of its officers, and to the management and conduct of its corporate affairs as it shall think proper, provided such by-laws or regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of this State. It shall present a written annual report to the Northern Baptist Convention at each of its annual meetings, and the said Convention shall have the power to instruct the body hereby incorporated in respect to its general policies.

SEC. 5. Meetings of the corporation may be held at such time or times and at such place or places in the United States as the corporation may determine, subject, however, to the right of the Northern Baptist Convention to fix the time and place of any meeting of the corporation.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS

Of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention

ARTICLE I

The executive powers of the corporation shall be vested in the twenty-one incorporators and their successors, who shall be called Managers.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

The annual corporate meeting shall be held as soon as practicable after the regular annual meeting of the Northern Baptist

Convention at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee of this Board, unless some other time shall be fixed by the Managers on conference with the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Regular meetings of the Managers shall be held on the second Tuesday in April and November. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, and shall be called at any time on the written request of any two Managers. Written notice of all meetings shall be mailed at least ten days previous to the meeting. Nine Managers shall constitute a quorum for business, and a less number may adjourn to a definite time.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. There shall be a President, Vice-president, Executive Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the Managers.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all corporate meetings and at meetings of the Managers, shall appoint committees, except when otherwise provided; and shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the corporation.

SEC. 3. In case of the absence of the President or his inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president.

SEC. 4. The Executive Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Managers, shall send notices by mail to them of the times and places of their meetings, shall prepare a docket of business to be transacted at each meeting, shall keep an accurate record of all grants to beneficiaries and of the sums paid to them, shall inform the chairman of each committee of the names of its members and of the purpose for which it was appointed, and shall prepare the annual report for the Northern Baptist Convention in time for the submission of the report to the Managers before the meeting of the Convention. He shall perform such other duties as the Managers may direct. He shall furnish a copy of the annual report to all the members of the Board.

SEC. 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of all meetings in a book provided for the purpose.

He shall also send a copy of the minutes of each meeting to every member of the Board.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the corporation, keep an accurate account thereof and of the sources from which they were derived and deposit them in the name of the corporation in such banks or other places of deposit as the Finance Committee may designate. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal. Payments to beneficiaries, salaries, and other current expenses shall be made on the direction of the Managers. All other payments shall be made only on the written order of the Finance Committee of the Managers. The Treasurer shall give security by corporate bond for the faithful performance of his duties and in such amount as shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Managers.

SEC. 7. The President and Executive Secretary are authorized with the written assent of the Finance Committee to execute and deliver in the name of the corporation and under its corporate seal any refunding bond which may be required in order to receive any legacy bequeathed to the corporation and such other instruments as may be required by said committee in the management of the corporate investments and in the prosecution of the work.

ARTICLE IV

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The following committees shall be appointed annually: Executive Committee, Finance Committee, Committee of Accounts, Committee on Applications.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members. It shall be the duty of this committee to care for the interest of the corporation between the meetings of the Managers, to attend to such other business as may be referred to it. The committee shall keep a careful record of its proceedings and report to the Board.

SEC. 3. The Finance Committee shall consist of three members. It shall have supervision of the funds of the corporation and of the investments and reinvestments thereof; it shall take measures to secure to the corporation all property and funds devised

or given to it. All investments shall be made in such securities as are sanctioned by the laws of New York relating to investments by trustees. At the regular meeting in April and whenever required by the Managers, the committee shall make a full written financial report.

SEC. 4. The Committee of Accounts shall consist of two members, who shall examine the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer semiannually, and shall make a written annual report to the Managers at the regular meeting in April.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Applications shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine and report upon all applications for aid, and to ascertain and report whether the amount of any aid granted should be increased, reduced, or discontinued.

ARTICLE V

APPLICATION FOR AID

All applications for aid must be made in writing on such forms as shall be provided by the Managers.

ARTICLE VI

These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Managers, by a majority of the Board voting affirmatively, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, and also that a copy of the proposed change shall have been mailed to each member of the Board at least ten days previous to the meeting.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Term expires 1918

Trevor Arnett, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. E. D. Burton, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. E. R. Curry, Boulder, Colo.
E. A. Deeds, Dayton, Ohio.
C. A. Marsh, Chicago, Ill.
Pres. S. E. Price, Ottawa, Kans.

Term expires 1919

Pres. C. A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. J. W. Brougher, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. E. A. Hanley, Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. E. W. Hunt, Newton Center, Mass.
Prof. Paul Monroe, New York City.
Pres. L. W. Riley, McMinnville, Ore.
Hon. E. L. Tustin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Term expires 1920

Prof. J. S. Brown, Joliet, Ill.
Rev. A. K. Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. S. Gillette, Minneapolis, Minn.
Pres. G. E. Horr, Newton Center, Mass.
Prof. A. W. Small, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. J. M. Stifler, Evanston, Ill.
Chancellor Frank Strong, Lawrence, Kans.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR SEVEN YEARS

1912–, Padelford, Rev. F. W., *Executive Secretary,* Boston, Mass.
1915–, Arnett, Trevor, Chicago, Ill.
1911–, Barbour, Pres. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
1912–, Brougher, Rev. J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
1914–, Brown, Prof. J. S., Joliet, Ill.
1911–, Burton, Prof. E. D., Chicago, Ill.
1912–1913, Chandler, C. Q., Wichita, Kans.
1911–1914, Clarke, Sidney, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
1915–1916, Colgate, Sidney, Orange, N. J.
1911–, Curry, Rev. E. R., Boulder, Colo.
1916–, Deeds, E. A., Dayton, Ohio.
1912–1914, Ewart, A. W., Pierre, S. Dak.
1911–1915, Faunce, Pres. W. H. P., Providence, R. I.
1912–1913, Fosdick, Rev. H. E., Montclair, N. J.
1912–, Foster, Rev. A. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1912–1915, Franklin, J. E., Colorado Springs, Colo.
1912–1913, 1914–, Gillette, L. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
1913–, Hanley, Rev. E. A., Rochester, N. Y.
1912–1913, Herget, Rev. J. F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1911–, Horr, Pres. G. E., Newton Center, Mass.
1911–, Hunt, Rev. E. W., Newton Center, Mass.
1913–, Marsh, C. A., Chicago, Ill.
1913–, Monroe, Prof. Paul, New York City.

1915–, Price, Pres. S. E., Ottawa, Kans.
1911–, Riley, Pres. L. W., McMinnville, Ore.
1914–, Small, Prof. A. W., Chicago, Ill.
1912–, Stilwell, Rev. H. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
1912–, Stifler, Rev. J. M., Evanston, Ill.
1911–, Strong, Chancellor Frank, Lawrence, Kans.
1912-1914, Townson, A. J., Rochester, N. Y.
1912–, Tustin, E. L., Philadelphia, Pa.
1912–1913, Whidden, Rev. H. P., Dayton, Ohio.
1912–1915, Woelfkin, Rev. Cornelius, New York City.

WORK OF THE BOARD

By Rev. Frank W. Padelford, Executive Secretary

THE first steps in the creation of a Baptist Board of Education were taken at the session of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1909. The following resolution was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That a committee be created by this Convention and be instructed to prepare and present one year hence a report on the subject of denominational education.

As appointed, this was a notable committee, consisting of many of our leaders in education, including fourteen college presidents, two former presidents, one professor, and two pastors. It was known as the "Committee on Denominational Relation to Educational Institutions."

This committee presented a most carefully prepared and elaborate report at the next session of the Convention in 1910. It recommended that the Convention create a Board of Education and that the Executive Committee appoint a board of nine members. The failure of the Executive Committee to appoint the Board until the following March made it impossible to make any progress during that year. At the Convention in 1911, a by-law was adopted making provision for a permanent Board of Education.

During the year 1911-1912 the new Board made a careful survey of the educational situation in the denomination and called an educational conference in Des Moines on the day pre-

ceding the Convention. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifest at this meeting which marked a distinct point of advance in the development of the educational work of the denomination. The Convention increased the Board to twenty-one members, correlated it with the American Baptist Education Society, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New York in 1888, authorized the appointment of a salaried secretary, and provided a budget of $7,500.

This action of the Convention enabled the Board to inaugurate its work on a definite and permanent basis. In November Dr. Frank W. Padelford, of Boston, became its executive secretary and the active work of the Board began.

The Board consists of twenty-one members, seven of whom are appointed each year by the Executive Committee of the Convention. While there is no by-law which requires it, about one-third of the members are educators, one-third laymen, and one-third ministers. This ratio has been preserved as nearly as possible since 1912.

By constitutional arrangement the Board of Education is also the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Education Society, which corporation is entitled to hold funds. This organization acted for many years as the distributer of Mr. Rockefeller's educational benefactions. The headquarters of both Boards are at Chicago, where all meetings except the annual are held. The business office is in the Ford Building, Boston.

In 1912 when the Board was reorganized and enlarged, Dr. Ernest D. Burton, of Chicago, was made chairman, and this position he still holds. When in 1915 the Board was ready to enter actively into financial campaigns for schools, Dr. John S. Lyon, of Massachusetts, was elected field secretary. In 1917 the financial work of the Board had so increased that Rev. Walter J. Sparks, of Philadelphia, was also elected a field secretary. These men devote all their time to assisting schools and colleges to raise endowment funds. Mr. Frank L. Miner, of Des Moines, has been treasurer from the first.

The budget of the Board for the year 1912-1913 amounted to $1,260. For the year 1917-1918 the expense will be approximately $30,000. These figures somewhat indicate the expansion of the Board's activities. Until the year 1917 the expenses of

the Board were met by appropriations from the treasury of the Convention, the same being guaranteed by the cooperating missionary Societies. The Board now has an apportionment of $100,000 to the churches, and its expenses are met directly from this fund.

For the first two years the Board devoted most of its energy to an intimate and personal survey of our whole educational situation. Practically every school has been visited, its educational work carefully studied, and its financial conditions examined. The Board determined that when the time came to make financial appeals, it would have a thorough knowledge of the situation and would appeal only for such institutions as proved their soundness and their worth. An immense amount of information has been gathered and the Board knows our entire educational situation intimately.

The Board has undertaken to do three distinct things. First, it is endeavoring to create a wider interest in the education of our children on the part of our entire constituency. The first survey revealed indisputable evidence that Baptists do not have a sufficiently strong interest in this matter. The investigation proved that in two hundred and twenty institutions reporting in thirty-four States, the Congregationalists had one student in college for every sixty-nine members in their churches; the Presbyterians, one for every seventy members; the Methodists, one for every one hundred and forty-three; and the Baptists, one student for every one hundred and seventy-six members.

Realizing that no body of Christians can make an adequate contribution to the kingdom without trained leadership and an educated constituency, the Board has conceived that its fundamental task is the development of an educational interest among our people. It has endeavored to create this interest by addresses in churches, associations, and conventions, by frequent articles in the denominational papers and State bulletins, and by wide distribution of leaflets, pamphlets, and books. A rapidly developing interest is now apparent in nearly every section of the Convention territory. No actual survey of the college situation has been made since 1912, and no adequate survey can now be made until at least two years after the war has closed. But there is evidence sufficient to prove that an awakening is already taking

place. The accomplishment of this purpose alone would seemingly justify the action of the Convention in creating the Board of Education.

As its second task the Board has endeavored to provide for the moral and religious interests of Baptist students in the great State universities. A census of the State universities in 1914 revealed the fact that there were 7,086 Baptist young people registered in our State universities, of whom 4,866 were in the Northern States. These groups run all the way from six students in Ohio University to five hundred and fifty in the University of Michigan. The ministry to the religious life of these future leaders is of the greatest importance. To the accomplishment of this end the Board has adopted various methods adapted to the various situations. It has assisted churches in the employment of pastors qualified to minister to students. It has employed graduate students to assist the pastors. It has employed young men as university pastors to give all their time in connection with the local church, to work among students. Where the number of Baptist students has seemed to warrant it, the last method has been found to be most effective. Until the war withdrew many of our men for our national service, the Board was conducting this service in eighteen universities and had stimulated similar work by local churches in five other universities. The Board had nine men and one woman giving entire time to students, and seven men and women giving part time. These university pastors and student secretaries were ministering to over four thousand Baptist students. They reached in one way or another over three thousand of them. They had 1,728 enrolled in Bible classes and made over five thousand pastoral calls a year upon them. They counted an average attendance of these students at morning worship of over eleven hundred. By this ministry the interest of many Baptist young people in their churches has been maintained during this critical period of their lives, many church leaders have been trained, and not a few have been induced to devote their lives to the ministry and missionary service. The results have been beyond measure.

In the third place the activities of the Board have been directed toward aiding our schools and colleges. Careful surveys have been made in practically every one of our central and western

fields. Presidents and trustees have been assisted in shaping policies. The Board has outlined a campaign to raise at least six million dollars for our schools during the period of the Five Year Program. It has rendered direct personal assistance to at least seventeen schools and colleges in raising funds. In several cases it has taken direct charge of the financial campaigns.

It is impossible to state the amount of funds which have been added to our institutions during the period of the life of the Board. No inquiry in this direction has been made. During the first two years of the Five Year Program period there were added to our educational funds $6,968,905, of which $3,916,645 was received by the University of Chicago, $433,838 by our mission schools, and $2,618,421 by our other Baptist schools and colleges at home. There is therefore every indication that without counting the funds accruing to the University of Chicago, our other institutions will receive the full six million dollars before the Five Year Program period ends. Last April the Board reported that there were twenty-three schools and colleges engaged in financial campaigns amounting to $7,450,000. At that time the amount pledged toward this sum was $2,016,919. Since that time several other campaigns have been brought to a successful conclusion. The Board of Education makes no claim to have raised all this money, but there can be no question that the success has been due in large part to the new educational spirit which has been created in the denomination as a result of the activities of the Board. The six million dollars suggested in the Five Year Program do not cover all the financial needs of our schools. The Board reckons these to be not less than $14,000,000, and this amount will be increased by the new needs created by the war. The Board is now laying plans to carry its campaign way beyond the six million dollars, until the many needs of our schools are adequately met.

Table Number I

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTHERN STATES

Figures on Map	Name	Location	College Students	Total Students	Faculty	No. of Buildings	Value of Land and Buildings	Endowment	Income
1	Colgate	Hamilton, N. Y.	29	56	16	1	[Included	in Colgate	University]
2	Crozer	Upland, Pa.	35	70	12	11	$200,000	$813,662	$40,672
3	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	381	523	35	3	[Included in	University	of Chicago]
4	Kansas City	Kansas City, Kans.	11	42	5	2	150,000	23,500	20,890
5	Newton	Newton Center, Mass.	64	77	8	6	217,750	911,248	41,000
6	Northern	Chicago, Ill.	4	64	7	...	.....	.....	.....
7	Berkeley	Berkeley, Cal.	2	25	3	2	22,000	15,000	5,825
8	Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	83	140	16	5	441,978	1,814,131	75,141
	8 Theological	Seminaries	609	997	102	30	$1,031,728	$3,577,541	$183,528
17	Bates	Lewiston, Me.	472	472	27	10	*$597,170	*$885,794	*$89,809
9	Brown	Providence, R. I.	1,136	1,136	82	24	2,120,000	4,581,911	332,134
10	Bucknell	Lewisburg, Pa.	667	667	30	16	630,000	775,305	200,000
11	Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	483	521	43	13	755,687	995,320	130,205
12	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	3,367	7,987	439	39	11,297,865	22,239,869	1,780,996
13	Colby	Waterville, Me.	422	422	30	13	368,892	873,924	99,016
14	Colgate	Hamilton, N. Y.	581	581	40	12	2,000,000	2,225,000	165,000
15	Colorado	Denver, Colo.	64	134	10	2	200,000	.....	17,700
16	Denison	Granville, Ohio	575	575	52	19	1,250,000	1,200,000	110,000
42	Francis Shimer	Mt. Carroll, Ill.	50	153	18	8	160,969	79,296	32,419
18	Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	263	263	16	7	211,733	359,375	53,104
19	Grand Island	Grand Island, Neb.	63	137	10	5	127,150	49,708	15,195
44	Hardin	Mexico, Mo.	77	224	24	8	177,000	98,000	*15,000
20	Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	230	340	22	6	175,732	402,000	34,261
21	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich.	261	261	17	4	211,830	622,405	46,096
43	Keuka	Keuka Park, N. Y.	[Clo	sed]		3	170,000	30,000	.....
22	La Grange	La Grange, Mo.	17	112	7	3	70,600	7,036	6,000
23	McMinnville	McMinnville, Ore.	133	263	16	4	91,975	122,119	38,517
24	Ottawa	Ottawa, Kans.	227	393	20	4	120,000	255,955	33,716
25	Redlands	Redlands, Cal.	140	183	20	6	251,709	99,656	31,664
26	Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	50	320	11	1	30,000	85,000	10,500
27	Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	526	564	46	12	1,555,000	2,338,000	154,000
28	Shurtleff	Alton, Ill.	165	130	15	9	105,223	175,908	27,969
29	Sioux Falls	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	50	123	9	2	125,000	.....	12,318
30	Stephens	Columbia, Mo.	162	308	28	3	250,000	40,000	67,000
31	William Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	289	450	25	13	517,197	324,129	37,621
32	Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,122	1,122	114	20	*3,460,608	*1,425,172	*674,869
	27 Colleges		11,532	17,841	1,171	266	$27,031,340	$40,230,882	$4,215,109
33	Adelphia	Seattle, Wash.	.....	59	5	2	$121,777	.....	$7,166
34	Bethel and Sem.	St. Paul, Minn.	.....	142	15	3	150,000	.....	69,548
10	Bucknell	Lewisburg, Pa.	.....	35	9	2	25,000	.....	11,000
35	Broaddus	Philippi, W. Va.	.....	200	14	3	175,000	$15,000	*10,000
36	Cedar Valley	Osage, Iowa	.....	154	10	4	50,000	45,678	5,491
37	Chicago Training	Chicago, Ill.	.....	82	8	1	200,000	3,000	27,000
38	Coburn	Waterville, Me.	.....	110	7	3	96,000	33,510	12,062
39	Colby	New London, N. H.	.....	150	11	8	200,000	118,260	14,533
41	Cook	Montour Falls, N. Y.	.....	110	8	1	110,000	15,524	16,966
16	Doane	Granville, Ohio	.....	75	9	1	50,000	35,000	9,250
43	Hebron	Hebron, Me.	.....	207	13	9	230,079	222,116	59,219
45	Higgins	Charleston, Me.	.....	76	6	4	75,000	21,000	7,250
4	Kansas City Training	Kansas City, Kans.	.....	25	6	1	[Included in	Seminary]	
46	Keystone	Factoryville, Pa.	.....	136	10	6	120,000	24,400	20,335
47	Maine Central	Pittsfield, Me.	.....	250	12	3	120,400	53,972	20,774
48	Peddie	Hightstown, N. J.	.....	352	24	12	360,932	130,117	174,930
49	Phila. Training	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	54	8	1	140,000	14,000	21,500
50	Pillsbury	Owatonna, Minn.	.....	225	13	8	270,000	295,000	47,000
51	Ricker	Houlton, Me.	.....	152	7	2	60,000	22,700	7,000
56	Southwestern	Bolivar, Mo.	.....	115	12	1	*30,000	*22,000	*4,000
40	Suffield	Suffield, Conn.	.....	175	12	4	130,000	70,000	40,000
52	Vermont	Saxtons River, Vt.	[Clo	sed]		8	125,000	76,000	.....
53	Wayland	Beaver Dam, Wis.	.....	124	13	6	208,125	255,262	44,247
54	Western Penn.	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	.....	150	5	2	40,000	44,156	3,000
57	Will Mayfield	Moores Hill, Mo.	.....	125	7	2	30,000	52,000	4,100
55	Worcester	Worcester, Mass.	.....	296	19	6	*750,000	*200,000	*50,000
	26 Academies		.....	3,579	263	103	$3,867,313	$1,768,695	$686,371
	61 Schools		.....	22,417	1,536	399	$31,930,381	$45,577,118	$5,085,008

The list includes a few schools founded by Baptists, but not now under Baptist control.
All statistics furnished by the schools except those *, which are from other sources.
In seminary figures "College Students" means college graduates. In college figures it means students in four college classes.

Table II

REPORT OF WORK IN UNIVERSITIES

Name of University	Name of University Pastor	Total Student Enrolment	Total Baptist Students	Baptist Students Reached	Students in Bible classes	Average Attendance	Average Student Attendance A. M. Worship	Calls Made on Students	Students United with Local Church	Ministerial and Missionary Students
Boston [1, 4]	A. G. Cooper	.....	.....	100	227	75	30	250	3	2
California	G. L. Collins, Sophia L. Cummings	6,780	243	196	186	73	60	985	73	17
Carnegie Technical [2] / Pittsburgh	P. L. Stringfield	7,184	250	175	100	50	60	.....	30	.....
Colorado [5]	R. L. Van Deman	2,900	166	153	106	76	41	159	8	3
Columbia	G. H. Perry	6,562	260	178	125	64	.....	469	10	7
Cornell	J. D. W. Fetter	5,264	331	250	93	43	55	360	4	1
Illinois	M. S. Bryant	5,612	307	240	125	89	175	375	16	4
Indiana	H. J. Thompson	2,065	120	120	99	54	25	75	43	5
Iowa	C. H. Berry	3,500	130	75	50	25	75	100	22	8
Iowa, Agricultural [3]	C. E. Smith	2,800	145	105	47	20	45	90	18	2
Kansas	Lena Rogers, Paul Evans	2,936	149	121	105	68	95	360	16	2
Michigan	A. W. Slaten	7,214	400	200	100	80	75	35	6	2
Michigan, Agricultural	W. H. Stallings	2,000	80	80	35	20	30	125	38	4
Minnesota	W. J. Peacock	5,114	224	143	104	62	139	55	32	8
Nebraska	C. J. Pope	5,200	173	173	81	65	75	400	9	4
Ohio	V. S. Phillips	6,000	200	200	105	75	75	200	18	1
Pennsylvania	Evert Noble	5,357	190	145	60	15	10	200	6	3
Wisconsin	J. W. Morgan	8,121	349	349	70	35	45	548	15	2
Totals, 19 Universities	20 Pastors	84,609	3,717	3,003	1,728	989	1,110	4,786	367	75

[1] Supported entirely by First Baptist Church of Boston.

[2] By First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh.

[3] By Iowa State Convention.

[4] Includes several schools and colleges.

[5] Includes four State schools.

VII

AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS

Legal Title	*Executive Officer*	*Treasurer*
Arizona Baptist Convention.	Rev. T. F. McCourtney, Corresponding Secretary, 216 Noll Building, Phœnix.	L. W. Thayer, M. D., Phœnix.
Northern California Baptist Convention.	Rev. C. W. Brinstad, Corresponding Secretary, 358 Blake Building, Oakland.	A. E. Caldwell, Oakland Bank of Savings, Oakland.
Southern California Baptist Convention.	Rev. W. F. Harper, Corresponding Secretary, 501 Columbia Building, Los Angeles.	George E. Reid, Home Savings Bank, Los Angeles.
Colorado Baptist State Convention.	Rev. F. B. Palmer, Corresponding Secretary, 368 Gas & Electric Building, Denver.	F. D. Stackhouse, 368 Gas & Electric Building, Denver.
The Connecticut Baptist Convention.	Rev. A. B. Coats, General Secretary, 722 Asylum Avenue, Hartford.	Chas. Edw. Prior, Security Trust Company, Hartford.
Delaware Baptist State Convention.	N. D. Cloward, Clerk, 906 Jefferson Street, Wilmington.	C. H. Cantwell, 706 North Van Buren Street, Wilmington.
Columbia Association of Baptist Churches.	Rev. J. W. Many, Clerk, 3304 Alabama Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.	James C. Herring, 2548 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Idaho Baptist Convention of the State of Idaho.	Rev. W. H. Bowler, State Superintendent, 416 Empire Building, Boise.	Dr. S. R. Rightenour, Empire Building, Boise.
Illinois Baptist State Convention.	Rev. E. P. Brand, Superintendent of Missions, Normal.	L. K. Evans, El Paso.
The Indiana Baptist Convention.	Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, General Superintendent of State Missions, Indianapolis.	W. A. Burton, Franklin.
Iowa Baptist Convention.	Rev. G. P. Mitchell, Missionary Secretary, 507 S. and L. Building, Des Moines.	J. H. Cochrane, Des Moines.
The Kansas Baptist Convention.	Rev. J. T. Crawford, Missionary Secretary, Parsons.	Wayland Campbell, Topeka.
United Baptist Convention of Maine.	Rev. I. B. Mower, Corresponding Secretary, Waterville.	George M. Graffam, 314 Masonic Building, Portland.
Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society.	Rev. Hugh A. Heath, Secretary, 707 Ford Building, Boston.	Edward E. Stevens, 707 Ford Building, Boston.
Michigan Baptist Convention.	Rev. E. M. Lake, General Secretary, 368 Capitol Bank Building, Lansing.	Walter W. Smith, Vinton Building, Detroit.
Minnesota Baptist State Convention.	Rev. E. R. Pope, Corresponding Secretary, 405 Evanston Building, Minneapolis.	J. A. Ridgway, County Court House, Minneapolis.
Missouri Baptist General Association.	Rev. Joe P. Jacobs, General Secretary, 115 East Thirty-first Street, Kansas City.	Lex McDaniel.
Montana Baptist Convention.	Rev. G. Clifford Cress, Corresponding Secretary, Lewistown.	R. L. Setzer, Butte.

AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

Legal Title	*Executive Officer*	*Treasurer*
Nebraska Baptist State Convention.	Rev. Ray E. York, Superintendent of Missions, 2635 Garfield Street, Lincoln.	W. E. Rhoades, United States National Bank, Omaha.
The Nevada-Sierra Baptist Convention.	Rev. G. N. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary, Box 743, Reno.	Victor Cokefair, 735 North Virginia Street, Reno.
United Baptist Convention of New Hampshire.	Rev. D. S. Jenks, Secretary, Franklin.	Lewis E. Staples, Portsmouth.
New Jersey Baptist Convention.	Rev. R. M. West, Executive Secretary, 761 Broad Street, Newark.	B. F. Fowler, Haddonfield.
Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York.	Rev. W. A. Granger, President and Chief Executive, 23 East Twenty-sixth St., New York City.	Orrin R. Judd, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.
North Dakota Baptist State Convention.	Rev. C. E. Tingley, Corresponding Secretary, 517 South Sixth Street, Grand Forks.	S. C. Hendrickson, Grand Forks.
Ohio Baptist Convention.	Rev. T. F. Chambers, Executive Secretary, Granville.	E. E. Hopkins, Granville.
Oregon Baptist State Convention.	Rev. O. C. Wright, Corresponding Secretary, 405 Tilford Building, Portland.	James F. Failing, 243 Eleventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention.	Rev. C. A. Soars, General Secretary, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.	A. M. Graves, 690 Bourse Building, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island Baptist State Convention.	Rev. J. Stewart, Secretary, 405 Butler Exchange, Providence.	F. E. Ballou, Weybossett and Eddy Streets, Providence.
South Dakota Baptist Convention.	Rev. S. P. Shaw, Secretary, Sioux Falls.	E. A. Loomer, Mitchell.
Utah Baptist State Convention.	Rev. W. H. Bowler, Corresponding Secretary, Box 862, Boise, Idaho.	J. E. Berkley, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City.
Vermont Baptist State Convention.	Rev. W. A. Davison, Secretary and Superintendent, Burlington.	Howard Crane, Burlington.
East Washington and North Idaho Baptist Convention.	Rev. A. H. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent of Convention Missions, 539 Rookery Building, Spokane.	R. M. Marshall, 210 Hyde Building, Spokane.
Western Washington Baptist Convention.	Rev. J. H. Beaven, Corresponding Secretary, 323 New York Block, Seattle.	Geo. W. Fowler, Equitable Building, Tacoma.
The Baptist General Association of West Virginia.	Rev. L. B. Moore, Corresponding Secretary, Parkersburg.	E. H. Flynn, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin Baptist State Convention.	Rev. D. W. Hulburt, General Superintendent, 1717 Wells Street, Milwaukee.	H. W. Bardenwerper, 729 Thirty-fourth Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming Baptist State Convention.	Rev. J. M. Blodgett, Corresponding Secretary, Casper.	L. A. Wolford, Casper.

RELATION OF THE AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS TO THE CONVENTION

By Secretary E. R. Pope, D. D.

IN 1907, when the provisional organization of the Northern Baptist Convention was made in Washington, D. C., the constitution provided "that officers and executive boards or committees of State Conventions . . . may be *ex-officio* members of this Convention." At that time there were State organizations in nearly all the territory of the Northern Baptist Convention. California had two organizations, and Washington was divided east and west, while the latter was connected with Idaho. Utah and Nevada had no organizations. Two bodies had been in existence for one hundred years, three others were organized before the American Baptist Publication Society, and ten more before the organization of the Home Mission Society. The activities of these organizations in many instances originally reached out beyond the borders of their own States, but as time went on they had confined their efforts practically to work within State borders. In all the States they filled a large place, and their aggregate work was of considerable moment and of great value in the organization of churches, caring for the older fields, and looking out for some of the foreign-speaking peoples as they came within the State borders. So far as the denomination in general is concerned, these State organizations were not thought of in the aggregate, or as in any sense a collective body. The thought of each was for its own State and concern for it was only in the State itself.

When the organization of the Northern Baptist Convention was made permanent in 1908, the constitution then adopted retained the clause in the provisional constitution. In the by-laws there was a statement that the reports of the general denominational organization should be referred to a committee which was to be composed of one delegate from each State to be nominated by the delegates of the respective States. This was a recognition

of the States, though of course not of the State Conventions. The question of the new organization had been acted upon by every State in the territory, and the Executive Committee reported that the Convention met with the unanimous indorsement of all the State organizations of our constituency.

At the request of State secretaries who were present in Oklahoma, a committee of seven was appointed on the relations of State missionary organizations to the Northern Baptist Convention. This committee was to report the following year.

The Convention recognized the State Conventions by a resolution which was to be sent to all of the State Convention secretaries, asking them to cooperate in the movement to secure a million and a half dollars for the national Societies, and at the same time they were asked to consider whether the State Conventions could come into relation with the Convention as cooperating organizations.

In 1909 this committee reported, suggesting a by-law under which State Conventions might become coordinating organizations upon application approved by the Convention. The apportionments were referred to the various States, and each State Convention was requested to apportion the amount requested by the Convention. At this meeting the Wisconsin State Convention formally applied for admission.

It was the general feeling that State Conventions, because of their own special and local interests, could not become cooperating organizations in the same manner as the general Societies. The whole question of relationship was referred to the Law Committee.

At the Convention in 1910 the by-laws were changed, as follows:

"Any Baptist State Convention may appoint ten delegates and one additional delegate for every ten district associations included in it above the first ten." This by-law stands at the present time. A definition of a State Convention was made so as to cover special conditions in the District of Columbia, Missouri, Delaware, and some other States where the title of the organization did not indicate its full character. The Law Committee expressed the opinion that the relation of all the States to the Convention should be as close as possible, but they did not make

any report concerning a by-law, partly because a committee had been appointed for that purpose, but evidently the Law Committee appreciated the importance of the State Conventions, and desired to find some way whereby these bodies and the Convention could be closely related.

The report of the committee appointed at Portland concerning the relation of State Conventions to the Northern Baptist Convention recommended that a State Convention should become an affiliating organization when it had (a) adopted a resolution approving and promoting the work and aim of the Northern Baptist Convention, (b) provided for the consideration at its annual meeting of the work of the Convention, (c) appointed an apportionment committee to receive from the Convention the apportionment and to apportion the full amount to the churches. This committee expressed itself concerning the broadening type of the State Convention and its aim to unify the superintending of all missionary work in the State.

In 1911 the Law Committee asked each State Convention to adopt a statement of its object and thus to become an affiliating organization. There seems to have been no report of the committee on relations, but a resolution was adopted thanking the Convention for its action concerning the State Conventions, and requesting the appointment of a commission on State Conventions. This was appointed, and has been in existence ever since, though it was not until 1917 that it was recognized in the by-laws. Up to that time its work was without charge to the Convention.

In 1912 the applications of nineteen State organizations, namely, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, East Washington, Wisconsin, Northern California, Southern California, Connecticut, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Illinois, Arizona, and New Hampshire were approved, and they became affiliating organizations. Some States had not taken the exact steps, but had intended to do so, and a resolution was passed requesting them simply to file an application. The report of the Committee on State Conventions was elaborate, dealing with the State Conventions themselves and with their relation and attitude to the Northern Baptist Convention. Recommendations were made: (1) That each State

Convention should seek to hold in the State the responsibility for denominational affairs held by the Northern Baptist Convention for the general constituency; (2) that State Conventions should cultivate the closest possible relation with the Northern Baptist Convention; (3) that the Northern Baptist Convention should give full recognition to State organizations as great lines of missionary endeavor, and that the Executive Committee should provide time for presentation of the united State Conventions' work, for addresses and discussions at the annual meeting. Unaffiliated State organizations were urged to formally unite; these organizations were requested to give time for the presentation of the work and needs of the Northern Baptist Convention and the general missionary Societies, and it was suggested that in each State there be appointed a committee which should be the medium of communication between the State organization and the Northern Baptist Convention. It is easy to see from this review that State Conventions are being more and more recognized by the denomination at large and are coming to hold a much larger place. Now the State Convention's place is fully and generally recognized.

In 1913 the States were again recognized when a provision was made for the voting by States on any question when such voting was called for by one-fifth of the delegates present, each State being given one vote and one for each ten thousand members.

The Committee on State Conventions, beginning with that year, prepared tables of denominational statistics, directed particular attention to differences in these tables, and urged the strongest need of cooperation. There was a very general tendency to make the State Conventions wider in their scope and actual State centers.

At this time Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, West Washington, and Wyoming were reported as having taken the necessary action, and were received as affiliating organizations. Delaware and Indiana were reported as soon to take such action, while the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and Missouri, because of their dual relations, North and South, felt that they could not become affiliating organizations.

When the Convention met in 1914, Delaware and Indiana became affiliating organizations. This completed the list, so that now all State organizations except the District of Columbia and Missouri are regular affiliating organizations, and these are in thorough sympathy with the Northern Baptist Convention's aims though, because of their relations to the Southern Baptist Convention, they have not thought it feasible to formally unite. Two organizations, namely, Oklahoma and New Mexico, have withdrawn from the Northern Baptist Convention.

The meeting in 1915 showed further progress. The Apportionment Committee wrote most suggestively as follows: "Our State Conventions have been finding themselves during the period of development of the Northern Baptist Convention. They have exploited new resources within their territory, they have widened their interests to include not merely State missions in the old sense, but immigration and city mission problems within their borders, and even the work of American and foreign missions as well. *Their affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention and with its cooperating Societies has been a great source of strength to the denomination.*"

In the report of the committee it emphasized that the relation between the State organizations and the Northern Baptist Convention was not simply financial along the line of trying to secure the apportionment, but that the "principle of cooperation" should ever be kept prominently in mind, and that the mutual relation of dependence between national and State organizations should be in the foreground. It was suggested that it might be a good plan to have in each State a committee of reference and consultation which should be appointed by and represent the State Conventions, the Northern Baptist Convention, and the national Societies, and that in any reorganization of State Conventions the twofold relation which is held to the State and to the national work ought to be carefully considered.

In 1916 the president devoted no small part of his address to the State Conventions, and clearly indicated their large importance and the necessity to consider carefully their development in the coming years. He said: "Unless my vision is hopelessly distorted, the development of our denomination for the next decade will be in the field of the State Convention. . . I doubt if any

problem we have faced . . . has had such far-reaching results and influences as this emergence of the State Convention into importance coordinate with that of the Societies."

The committee called attention to several matters of detailed organization, and was glad to note the marked and growing sense of responsibility in the larger State Conventions for the provision for the work of all the national Societies.

In 1917, the committee became a standing committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, its duty being "to review the work of the State Conventions that are affiliating organizations and to consider all questions concerning such Conventions and their relation to the Northern Baptist Convention." This is the last step taken in connecting the Northern Baptist Convention and the State Conventions. The recommendation of the committee for the appointment of a statistical secretary was acted upon and such officer was appointed.

The matter of imperfect statistics was again called to the Convention's attention. Thus the Northern Baptist Convention, through its committee, has been of large help, and in many ways has brought about a larger and better recognition of the State Conventions. On the other hand, the State Conventions, for the most part, have loyally cooperated with and supported the Northern Baptist Convention. While occasionally there may have been hesitation about particular methods, nevertheless on the whole large progress has been made, and the State Conventions recognize clearly the help that they have obtained. Practically all the State secretaries recognize the completed unity, the better sense of solidarity, and the wider outlook. The Northern Baptist Convention has helped the general spirit of the denomination, and has taught the State Conventions to have a larger respect for themselves. The work has been dignified and strengthened, and while much of this has been done in an unsatisfying fashion, yet nevertheless it really has been done.

There were nine State organizations that were not incorporated when the Northern Baptist Convention was formed. Eight of these have since been incorporated. Eleven Conventions have changed their form of organization, not simply by adopting an object as requested by the Northern Baptist Convention, but in other and more formal ways. They have seen marked advance

in their work, and are directing work in many small cities and directly cooperating in the larger ones. Evangelism has been given a larger prominence and greater emphasis than heretofore. Along educational lines State Conventions have taken the direction of this work, and in some States have developed plans for work at the State universities in connection with the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. So too, in the direction of Sunday Schools and young people's work. More and more this is finding its center of direction in the State Conventions. The uniting of Free Baptist churches in all of the States has been promoted by the State Conventions, and their attitude and action has tremendously increased the denominational life and energy.

In other words, the State Convention is coming to the front, and in general it may be said is largely sustaining in each State the same relations that the Northern Baptist Convention sustains to its constituency, and is holding a much more important and larger position than ever before.

VIII

THE CONVENTION COMMITTEES

By Prof. Ira M. Price

THE CONVENTION COMMITTEES

THIS present triumph of denominational consciousness, after ten years of effort, has been achieved through the patient Christian strivings of hundreds of persons engaged on problems that have yielded to solution only in committees.

Simultaneously with the laborious task of unifying the bodies already existing, there have arisen many new problems of the local church, of the State organizations, of relations to other Christian bodies, and of the mission fields. Indeed, the larger vision of the church's function, social, educational, missionary, and national, has produced other problems that demanded attention. These have received from committees the necessary patient consideration preparatory to their presentation to the Convention. The wisest machinery for reaching conclusions is the committee.

In the Convention the terms "committee" and "commission" have been used rather loosely, and both have been applied to the same body at different times. But the by-laws adopted in 1917 fixed the name "committee" for all the groups for which provision therein has been made.

I

For the convenience of presentation thirty-seven committees are here grouped into four divisions, as follows: (The first date indicates the year of appointment. If only a dash follows, the committee is still active.)

1. Those whose permanence is assured by a by-law, and whose membership is divided into three classes, one-third serving one year, one-third two years, and one-third three years. This tenure provides for a reasonably continuous policy, by which definite plans can be made and realized: (1) Executive (1907-); (2) Finance (1908-); (3) Apportionment (1909-); (4) Law (1909-); (5) City Missions (1909-); (6) Baptist Brotherhood (1908-); (7) State Conventions (1909-); (8) Social Service (1908-); (9) Religious Education (1909-); (10) Young Peo-

ple's Work (1910-); (11) Evangelism (1913-); (12) Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages (1911-).

2. Those appointed annually for specific work either in the Convention session or in the interim between Conventions. These are also authorized by a by-law: (1) Reports (1910-); (2) Enrolment (1907-); (3) Order of Business (1908-); (4) Nominations of Officers (1907-); (5) Place of Next Meeting (1908-); (6) Resolutions (1908-).

3. Those without standing in the by-laws, but whose usefulness has extended through several years. Some accomplished their purpose and ceased to be; others did not accomplish what was anticipated and therefore ceased to be; yet others are continuously active and deserve recognition: (1) General Committee on Christian Stewardship (1909-1910); (2) Denominational Journals (1909-1910); (3) Delegates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (1909-); (4) Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education (1909-1911); (5) Persian Missions (1910-1912); (6) Transportation (1910-); (7) Conference on Faith and Order (1912-); (8) Conference with a Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention (1912-1916); (9) Denominational Day (1912-); (10) Five Year Program (1916-).

4. Those that have had only a brief existence, appointed either to meet an emergency, or to test an alleged need: (1) Plan of Organization (1907-1908); (2) Credentials (1907-1910); (3) Religious Services (1908 only); (4) General Missionaries in Foreign Lands (1909 only); (5) Coordination of Educational Agencies in the Local Church (1910 only report, 1911 no report); (6) Fiscal Year (1911 only); (7) To Cooperate with the American Bible Society in Arranging for its Centennial (1915-1916); (8) International Relations (1917-); (9) Reference (1917-); (10) Roger Williams Memorial (1917-).

II

The functions of these committees thus classified and some of their achievements are:

1. (1) *The Executive Committee* has charge of Convention affairs in the interim between the annual meetings. No appeals for money can be made and no collections can be taken at the

meetings of the Convention which have not been approved by this committee. It has thirty members, half of them laymen, and carries the burdens of the Convention. The progress achieved in unifying the complex interests of the denomination during the past ten years is largely due to the men who have formulated the policy and guided the work of this committee. Any reader of the minutes of the last decade can see in its work why the Convention has already taken its place by the side of the executive bodies that represent other religious denominations.

(2) *The Finance Committee* of nine men prepares and presents to the Convention at each annual meeting a budget based on the budgets submitted by the Executive Committee and by the cooperating organizations. In case of an emergency arising between the annual meetings of the Convention, the committee, by the majority vote of all its members, may approve the incurring of indebtedness by a cooperating organization. This committee is one of the necessities of the Convention. Its efficiency is shown by annual reports that display the business judgment and tact that have enabled the Convention to broaden its plans with each passing year.

(3) *The Apportionment Committee* is composed of twelve persons, widely distributed in their interests. It divides among the States represented in the Convention the amounts to be raised as specified in the budget approved by the Convention, and communicates to the Apportionment Committee of each State the amount apportioned to it. It appoints an Apportionment Committee for any State where no such committee is appointed. It employs agents and uses methods to carry the apportionment into effect. It divides ratably among the beneficiaries of the budget the expense incurred in the performance of its duties. It has had as rough sailing as any committee-craft on the Convention sea. A campaign of education in the raising of money has had to be one of the means employed to win its way. Churches and individuals, associations and State Conventions have at first stood aghast at the proposals of this committee. But persistent and consistent promotion of plans, though modified to meet local conditions, has steadily made headway.

(4) *The Law Committee* consists of six persons. It is the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters

referred to it by the Convention or the Executive Committee. Early in the history of the Convention legal counsel was required. The framing of the constitution and by-laws was clarified by consultation with such talent. In securing the Act of Incorporation in the State of New York in 1910 and in constructing by-laws under that act, the Law Committee was the prime factor. The status of the Convention as a legal entity is due to this committee's influence and labors. Other questions of a legal character have arisen, and are continually emerging that require its knowledge and wisdom. Many problems have been happily disposed of by its efficient work, hitherto without expense to the Convention.

(5) *The City Missions Committee* was named "Committee on City Mission Problems" until the adoption of the by-law in 1917. It is composed of nine persons, charged with the duty of studying questions relating to cooperation between city mission organizations and State Conventions, and the cooperating organizations of the Convention; and also all other general questions related to city mission work throughout the country. The first report in 1909 dealt with city mission and church extension societies and their problems. Its second report in 1910 gave a general trumpet-call to the entire denomination to attack the city problem. In 1911 the report presented statistics on the growth of cities, with special emphasis on religious statistics, and made a stirring appeal to Baptists to assume their measure of responsibility for the redemption of American cities. The 1912 report presented notable charts of Baptist growth in large cities (1900-1910), and also others representing the segregation of foreign-born by States and cities. The report of 1915 gave city mission statistics, and a directory of city mission societies. The next year there were presented valuable statistics of the same kind, and also ten cuts of churches and groups of foreigners in city mission territory in several cities. The 1917 report emphasized the strategical importance of the work and concluded with valuable statistics.

(6) *The Baptist Brotherhood Committee* was the fruition of several earlier names. The Committee on Baptist Brotherhood and Laymen's Movement was appointed in 1908. The next year there was recorded a "Men's Brotherhood Council," with an-

other cognate body entitled "Brotherhood Auxiliary Committee." But in 1910 there was a report from the "Brotherhood Council" and also a committee on nomination of officers for the "Baptist Brotherhood." Henceforth the name appears as "Brotherhood Council," until for 1918 the body is mentioned as "Baptist Brotherhood," as in the by-laws. This committee is to further the organization of men in Baptist churches for study, fellowship, and service, and to consider all questions related thereto. It has had its ups and downs. The numerous men's organizations, denominational and interdenominational, have been struggling to consolidate their gains by engaging upon some specific task. In 1913 the report rejoiced over a cooperative movement between the American Baptist Publication Society and the Social Service Commission, whereby that Society created a department of Social Service and Brotherhood. This gave a new lease of life to the Brotherhood, and supplied it with inspiring courses of study and useful lines of service. For 1914 and 1915 the reports are found under the American Baptist Publication Society's description of the work of those years in the newly created department. For 1916 and 1917 the Executive Secretary of the department of Social Service and Brotherhood presented two elaborate reports amply supplied with suggestions and proposed courses of study and service.

(7) *The State Conventions Committee* had its root in 1909 in the committee on "Relations of State Missionary Organizations to the Northern Baptist Convention." In 1912 the committee was charged with standardizing the relations between State Conventions and the Northern Baptist Convention. In 1913 it was simplified to "State Conventions." It is the duty of this committee to review the work of the State Conventions that are affiliating organizations and to consider all questions concerning such Conventions and their relation to the Northern Baptist Convention. The wholly independent character of the State organizations has called for diplomacy, patience, executive ability, and persistence to coordinate them with the purposes of the Northern Baptist Convention. The leaders in the several States, and the desire for general harmony and unity in our denominational work, have contributed largely to the steady progress made toward the realization of that ideal.

(8) *The Social Service Committee* was appointed in 1908, and made its first report in 1909. This committee is to study social conditions and needs, to ascertain the activities of Baptist churches in the field of social service, to organize and enlist Baptists in practical and definite lines of community service in city and country, to cooperate with similar agencies of other religious bodies, and from time to time to report its findings and recommendations through the religious press. It has made full annual reports of specific work done. Elaborate plans of service have been devised and published. These are found both in the annual reports, and in separate booklets issued by the Publication Society. Probably no other committee has been more active nor issued a larger amount of literature bearing immediately on the field it was appointed to cultivate.

(9) *Religious Education.* The "Social Service Commission" in its report for 1909 recommended that a commission on religious and moral education be created by the Convention, charged with the special duty of considering this whole question of religious and moral education. It was appointed, and presented its first report in 1910. A committee on "Coordination of Educational Agencies in the Local Church" was also appointed in 1909. Both reported in 1910. Conscious that their work overlapped, they made only general reports touching religious education in colleges and churches. The second committee was impressed with the desirability of a permanent commission of the Convention on Religious Education. This was the only report made by this committee. In 1912 it passed out of existence, and its work was taken over by the Commission on Religious and Moral Education. Since 1916 this body has been designated "Committee on Religious Education." Its duty is to study the educational needs of the local church, and in cooperation with the American Baptist Publication Society to prepare educational courses for the promotion of the intelligent growth of the church, and for its symmetrical development in its varied relations to the community, to the outspread of Christianity, and to the world at large. This committee has endeavored to fulfil its duty and since its reorganization in 1911 has issued six annual reports, five folders, and ten bulletins on different phases of education and work immediately concerning the local

church and the community. The material issued in 1917 occupies fifty-three pages of the Convention Annual. The material already issued, if put to use by the churches, is sufficient to inaugurate a new era in religious education in our Baptist ranks. Some of these plans have already been adopted by churches and committees of other denominations.

(10) *Young People's Work* was first dignified by the appointment of a separate committee in 1910, which made its first report in 1911. The duty of this committee is, in cooperation with the American Baptist Publication Society, to superintend the organization of young people's work, and to foster inspirational and educational activities in connection therewith. As in the case of social service, the work of this committee is largely carried out by the Young People's Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society. The most notable achievement of this committee during its existence has been the consummation of friendly and even cordial relations between all Baptist young people.

(11) *The Evangelism Committee* was recommended by the American Baptist Home Mission Society in 1913. Its purpose is to study the subjects of evangelism with a view to discover and suggest the most effective means for promoting it, and in cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society to disseminate evangelistic literature, and in all other practical ways to encourage and promote personal evangelism, organized evangelism in the local church, and cooperative evangelism among the churches. Each successive report since 1915 teems with encouraging facts regarding the growth of the evangelistic spirit in the churches, associations, and States. The enthusiatic report of 1917 promises larger results than ever before for the consummation of the Five Year Program.

(12) *Coordination of Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages* is the somewhat cumbersome title used of the committee to study and report on the best methods for coordinating Baptist Bodies Using Foreign Languages with one another, and also with other Baptist bodies, and also to report such other facts and such statistics related to the work of the committee as to it may seem proper. The committee owes its origin to two independent motions made in 1911. It was first termed " Commission on the

Coordination of American Baptist Bodies Using Various Languages," and presented a brief report in 1912. In 1913 little was reported except a statistical chart of the American Baptist Home Mission Society on Northern Baptist work among foreigners in the United States. " Foreign-speaking Bodies " is the name used in 1914, when the commission presented a statistical summary of the history of such foreign-speaking Baptists in the United States. Still further progress was made in the 1915 report, where an earnest appeal was made to the church and to the Convention to come to the aid of these peoples. The last two reports (1916 and 1917) are by far the most informing and most appealing that this committee has made, and show how urgent and pressing is the task that lies before the Baptists of North America.

2. The second class of committees appointed annually requires no especial notice, although in their spheres they perform a necessary and useful service.

3. Lack of space forbids separate mention of the committees which constitute class three, although many of them have served and are serving useful purposes.

4. Class four contains the germs probably of several committees whose usefulness will be distinguished in future years.

These necessary and important services rendered by committees are also to be looked upon as pioneers in the discovery of many of the most efficient and far-seeing men and women of our denomination to whom the Convention in the future can entrust some of its most troublesome and important problems.

IX

A DIGEST OF CONVENTION ANNUALS

By Prof. Henry K. Rowe

A DIGEST OF CONVENTION ANNUALS

THE Annuals of the Northern Baptist Convention constitute a cyclopedia of recent Baptist progress. While they are the mine from which the Baptist historian will extract his materials, it can hardly be expected that the busy man of affairs will read them carefully. A predigested, condensed summary may increase the consumption of facts. This article does not make detailed references nor does it preserve chronological order, but aims to bring out the most important results of the decade.

The purpose of forming the Convention was to unite more closely the churches scattered over the northern part of the country; to increase their understanding of the work of the kingdom and their interest in it; to stimulate them to larger and more efficient activity; and to provide a platform for the discussion of denominational matters, and of the moral and social issues that increasingly demand the attention of Christian people. There was no thought of establishing authority over churches or local associations.

No attempt was made to absorb the general Societies, nor to merge them. It was expected that they would willingly ally themselves with the new organization. This came about within a few years, when the three large Societies, followed by the women's Societies, became officially cooperating organizations. The various State Conventions also became affiliating organizations. These friendly organizations preserve their self-government. In his annual report to the Convention in 1915 President Clinch declared, "The simple scheme for the organization of the Convention preserves the independence of the church, of the cooperating organizations, and of the State Conventions, and in no wise impairs the efficiency of any of them."

The functions of the Convention are to stimulate, to educate, and to plan for efficiency in the departments of service that belong to an efficient church and denomination. The Convention created the necessary machinery to perform those functions.

Committees, commissions, and boards came into existence to guide the denomination through their findings. During the first five years the work was mainly that of preliminary surveys and pioneer construction, but at the end of that time the achievements of the Convention could be summed up as follows:

1. The Convention had permanently organized itself, secured incorporation, and found its field of work.

2. The denominational Societies had become closely linked with the Convention, and the State Conventions had become affiliated with it.

3. Difficulties had been adjusted amicably with the Southern Baptists, relations established with the Free Baptists, and greetings exchanged with European Baptists.

4. Delegates had been appointed to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, formed to promote national interdenominational unity; and a committee was appointed to consider matters of world faith and order in consultation with representatives of other Christian bodies.

5. An effective budget and apportionment system had been organized and had increased the gifts from the churches.

6. Two boards of vital importance were created to care for the young people and for aged ministers.

7. Committees were pushing men's and young people's work, religious education, and social service.

8. Executive and Finance committees were devising plans for further advance, adjusting various interests of the denomination, and finding ways and means to finance all these enterprises.

The policy of annual meetings has given the churches continual direction of denominational policies. The organization is wholesomely democratic. The personnel of its committees and boards changes frequently enough to give opportunity for the contributions of many minds, yet not in such wholesale fashion as to destroy continuity of policy and planning.

The places of meeting have purposely been remote from one another. The Convention has come into close contact with all its constituency. There is always inevitably the disadvantage of an overplus of local delegates, but every section of the country has an opportunity to share in Convention gatherings at frequent intervals.

The achievements of the ten years, topically indicated, are:

1. *A gain in denominational self-appreciation.* Now the common interests and beliefs of the various communions get more emphasis than the tenets that separate, but as long as a denomination exists it must maintain its own respect and self-consciousness. The Convention has encouraged the annual observance of a Denominational Day, and systematic education of the young people in Baptist principles. It has promoted denominational consciousness, and a sense that the denomination has reasons for existence.

2. *A greater unity.* The Convention has tended to bring together Baptists of different names. In its early days it seemed advisable to find a common understanding with Southern Baptists over mutual interests in the Southwest, and certain differences were adjusted by a joint committee. The two Baptist branches now send reciprocal messages of greeting through accredited delegates to the annual meetings of both Conventions. In 1911 at Philadelphia about one hundred representatives of European Baptists were present, and there was great enthusiasm developed in fostering the thought of the common Baptist interests of both hemispheres being furthered through the Baptist World Alliance.

Since that time there has been a closer drawing together of minor Baptist groups with the main body. In 1911 the Free Baptists entered into a mutual arrangement with the Baptists, by which the smaller body transferred its denominational interests to the Northern Baptist Convention and thus effected a reunion after a separation that had lasted a hundred and twenty years. The next several years saw a cordial approach of American and foreign-speaking Baptists to each other. There are thousands of German, Scandinavian, and Italian Baptists in this country, not to speak of smaller groups, that have common beliefs and practices, but they needed such a mediator as the Convention to bring them together. In 1912 a committee undertook to improve the mutual acquaintance. It was able to enumerate a surprising number of foreign-speaking groups, and in 1915 sent out an urgent call to the churches to push home missions among the New Americans. This friendly approach led also to better provision for the theological education of ministers to

Baptists speaking foreign languages and for religious literature for their use.

In 1914 the General Baptists of the Ohio Valley came into closer relations with the regular Baptists. Like the Free Baptists, they were encouraged to seek a closer union than could be enjoyed in separate organization. Both parties were friendly, and the time seemed auspicious for a more complete union.

3. *A spirit of comity toward other denominations.* The Episcopalians were urging better acquaintance among the various denominations, and proposed a World Conference of Faith and Order. Baptists responded in a friendly way, and appeared willing to do their part in encouraging the friendliest relations. The Convention also sends delegates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Baptists have been among the recognized leaders in that organization.

The Convention has promoted a better acquaintance and cooperation among State Conventions. Their secretaries have met at the Convention gatherings, and now hold annual conferences, where they discuss their common problems. Moreover, friendly relations and helpful cooperation have been established between both the city mission societies, State Conventions, and the national missionary Societies. In ways like these the far-reaching influence of the Convention appears as well as in its more direct activities.

4. *Efficiency.* It was recognized in 1911 at Philadelphia that one of the valuable results of the Convention was to stimulate the local churches to higher standards of efficiency. The Executive Committee in its report that year went so far as to say: "If our many-handed organization is to justify its existence it must do something more than furnish a platform for speeches, however eloquent, something more than assign budgets. If our great organization can illumine the tasks of the local churches, if it can vitalize the relations between the church and Jesus Christ and between the church and humanity, it will be not only helpful but indispensable." This conviction led to the statement of a standard of efficiency, and called for its adoption by a thousand churches within a year. The standard adopted calls for contributions and service from every church-member, and his presence in the Sunday School as teacher or pupil; urges the reduc-

tion of non-resident membership; and proposes that every church should stimulate missions, have a constructive social program, and cooperate for fellowship and efficiency with other Baptist and non-Baptist bodies.

The call for efficiency went out to the larger organizations as well as to the local churches. A committee recommended improved methods to the Foreign Mission Society, and showed the desirability of modifying the relations of the Home Mission Society and the Publication Society. Efficiency determined the reshaping of educational programs, and the development of the structure and work of State Conventions and local associations.

5. *An expansion of interest and activity.* The time-honored tasks of the churches have been uppermost in the minds of the delegates. Naturally the missionary enterprise has received chief attention, for that crystallized the Baptists into a denomination a century ago. The Finance and Apportionment Committees of the Convention aid in providing the money for missionary undertakings. Evangelism is another long-standing concern of American Baptists, and a Committee on Evangelism has planned methods and campaigns. But new times bring new duties and new light for their accomplishment. Three subjects have received new emphasis:

(a) *The young people* of the churches. The church of the present must build the future church. A Committee on Young People's Work and active cooperation with the Baptist Young People's Union care for that part of the church's interest with enthusiasm and efficiency.

(b) *The educational emphasis* is one of the most important gains that has come from the Convention. The young people must receive religious training in the church and the home. The Committee on Religious Education has made that subject its particular field of study and effort. The young people must receive a better higher education in the colleges and professional schools, and Baptist institutions need better endowment and equipment. This became the sphere of the new Board of Education. These efforts are reacting on the local churches. The new ideas of the committees do not easily percolate through the denominational system or win prompt response in contributions of time and money. There is much waste in the trans-

mission of brain product, but there have been very real gains in ideals and achievements.

(c) *Social Service.* The Convention came into existence at a time when the various denominations were putting stress on this form of Christian responsibility, and were organizing for that purpose. Among the first committees of the Convention was that on Social Service, which has reported annually. A secretary has been appointed to push that work, and to look after the interests of the Baptist Brotherhood. From the department headquarters in Philadelphia radiate the forces of social uplift that operate through the channels of State and local committees.

6. *Opportunity to voice denominational opinion.* Religious democracy must have a means of expressing itself. Formerly our only general organizations were for missionary and publication purposes, and there was no opportunity to discuss public issues. Baptists were powerless to make the influence of their convictions felt concerning such matters as temperance, crime, poverty, industrial unrest, and immigration problems. Now that has changed. Every year the Convention expresses itself upon matters of current interest, and these utterances are heard with respect. The denomination has not forgotten its responsibility in war time, and has tried to meet it more satisfactorily by the appointment of a War Commission. Consensus of spiritual principles finds expression in an annual sermon preached before the Convention by a minister of recognized leadership.

7. *Increased momentum* to the activities that are generally recognized as legitimate and worth while. The most ambitious advance was the adoption of the Five Year Program. In 1910 a resolution was offered "that the Executive Committee be instructed to consider a special program for advance, and to recommend a definite amount of work to be done by Northern Baptists within a specified period of years toward which the denomination may enthusiastically direct its efforts." The missionary undertakings of the denomination naturally came to mind first in this connection. The Convention has approved the Laymen's Missionary Movement. It was glad to enter upon a United Missionary Campaign in 1913 under the joint direction of the General Apportionment Committee, the Laymen's Move-

ment, and the Department of Missionary Education. In 1915 this Campaign was merged in the more ambitious Five Year Program.

This Program, the product of a Conference on Denominational Objectives, was adopted with enthusiasm. It came as a result of a conviction that "the call of the hour is for a constructive, cumulative program of advance so large and so compelling as to arrest attention, unify our forces and activities, challenge our men of large resources, and stir our whole people with a splendid enthusiasm for the kingdom of God." It was hoped that the program would result in making every church an evangelistic and social force in its community as well as to be dynamic in world life. The particular goal in view included a million baptisms, five thousand missionaries, two million dollars endowment for the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, and six millions for denominational education, and as much more for missions and benevolence. The methods recommended included evangelism, education, social service, systematic giving, and prayer.

Another Convention experiment that has proved successful was first tried in 1914, and more fully in 1917. This is the holding of sectional meetings in the interest of special matters like religious education and social service. The first of these, for instance, which was on religious education, included a general mass-meeting, at which two addresses were delivered before the entire assembly, and then the gathering divided into voluntary groups for the discussion of grade problems in Sunday School work. These sectional meetings may develop into forums for the thorough discussion of all phases of religious work and interest.

When the results of the ten years are brought together there is much reason for encouragement. There is a new virility and determination to achieve. The first years of the Convention naturally were years of experiment. The new instrumentalities were surveying and mapping out their work. The five years since 1912 have been years of cultivation. It has been necessary to enlist the churches in the plans of the Convention, and to educate the ministers and members in the new order of church progress. It is no easy task to stimulate more than a million

Baptists to a more rapid march to victory over ignorance and sin and social evil. That is what is being done, however. The regular drill is less spectacular than the initial mobilization, but the people are slowly rounding into form.

Sunday Schools and young people's missionary organizations are being standardized and their courses of study improved. Many churches are appointing committees on religious education and social service to direct those departments of activity. The State Conventions are reorganizing after the pattern of the Northern Baptist Convention, and centralizing all denominational interests within the State. Educational Day and Denominational Day are arousing the denominational conscience and consciousness. Some of the strongest men in the country have been enrolled among the officers and workers of the Convention and its auxiliaries.

It is idle to forecast future developments. In common with all other Christian bodies Baptists are in the crucible of popular judgment of matters religious. Every denomination must prove its right to exist, and to the confidence of the people. Baptists must strive for greater unity in spirit and organization, for greater comity between departments within the denomination, and with religious organizations bearing other names, for increased efficiency and teachableness, and for larger undertakings in missions and social service. The gravest dangers are disunity and stagnation. The organism that does not respond to stimulus deteriorates and dies. If Baptists are content with an honorable past, satisfied with the same odd way of precedent without new vision, provincial in interests, and unprogressive in thought, their denominational heritage of leadership in freedom, democracy, and spiritual earnestness will pass to others. One of the best antidotes to this slow poison is the Convention Annual. The best thought of picked men is reflected there. Always there are new ideas set into new plans to be worked out by churches, Sunday Schools, and other organizations that are forward-looking in their attitude. The story of the first ten years may well be an inspiration to the churches of the Northern Baptist Convention to much greater effort in days to come.

X

THE CONVENTION HISTORICAL TABLES

CONVENTION SESSIONS

Year	Place	President	Corresponding Secretary	Recording Secretary	Preacher	Registration	
						Delegates	Visitors
1907[1]	Washington, D. C.	F. H. Rowley.	.....	J. G. Walker.	R. S. MacArthur.	....[5]	....
1908	Oklahoma City, Okla.	C. E. Hughes.	W. C. Bitting.	G. W. Coleman.	P. S. Henson.	956	500[3]
1909	Portland, Ore.	H. P. Judson.	W. C. Bitting.	G. W. Coleman.	C. A. Barbour.	1,336	455
1910[2]	Chicago, Ill.	H. P. Judson.	W. C. Bitting.	G. W. Coleman.	Walter Rauschenbusch.	2,355	614
1911	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. W. Hunt.	W. C. Bitting.	J. H. Franklin.	W. H. P. Faunce.	2,478	1,865
1912	Des Moines, Iowa.	E. W. Hunt.	W. C. Bitting.	J. H. Franklin.	H. L. Morehouse.	1,465	866
1913	Detroit, Mich.	Henry Bond.	W. C. Bitting.	M. A. Levy.	L. A. Crandall.	1,622	....[4]
1914	Boston, Mass.	Henry Bond.	W. C. Bitting.	M. A. Levy.	H. C. Mabie.	2,777	474
1915	Los Angeles, Cal.	E. S. Clinch.	W. C. Bitting.	M. A. Levy.	C. H. Jones.	1,213	677
1916	Minneapolis, Minn.	Shailer Mathews.	W. C. Bitting.	M. A. Levy.	Cornelius Woelfkin.	1,606	510
1917	Cleveland, Ohio.	C. A. Barbour.	W. C. Bitting.	M. A. Levy.	J. A. Francis.	1,970	84

[1] Preliminary meeting and temporary organization.

[2] The Convention incorporated, June 6, 1910, in State of New York.

[3] Estimated by Committee on Credentials.

[4] Visitors were not registered in 1913.

[5] No records of enrolment in 1907.

PRESENT OFFICERS

President

GEORGE W. COLEMAN.....Boston, Mass.

First Vice-president

W. G. BRIMSON.....Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-president

REV. W. W. BUSTARD.....Cleveland, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary

REV. WILLIAM C. BITTING.....5109 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Recording Secretary

REV. MAURICE A. LEVY.....754 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Statistical Secretary

REV. CHARLES A. WALKER.....West Chester, Pa.

Treasurer

FRANK L. MINER.....Flynn Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Term expires 1918

Prof. F. L. Anderson, Newton Center, Mass.
F. W. Ayer, Camden, N. J.
O. P. Coshow, Roseburg, Ore.
R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. O. J. Price, Lansing, Mich.
Pres. D. B. Purinton, Morgantown, W. Va.
Hon. W. W. Stickney, Ludlow, Vt.
Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. M. Webb, Portland, Me.

Term expires 1919

S. B. Bechtel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
I. W. Carpenter, Omaha, Neb.
*Rev. G. H. Ferris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. W. H. Geistweit, St. Louis, Mo.
Pres. G. A. Hagstrom, St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. E. A. Hanley, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Glencoe, Ill.
D. C. Shull, Sioux City, Iowa.
Hon. E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo.
Rev. M. J. Twomey, Newark, N. J.

* Deceased.

Term expires 1920

Rev. H. R. Best, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Rev. J. W. Brougher, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. C. Coleman, Wichita, Kans.
Rev. C. A. Cook, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. M. G. Edmands, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Rev. F. P. Haggard, New York City.
Rev. J. F. Herget, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss M. L. Howard, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. J. A. Maxwell, Williamsport, Pa.
J. F. Schlotter, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Ex officio

Hon. Charles E. Hughes, New York City.
Pres. Harry P. Judson, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Emory W. Hunt, Newton Center, Mass.
Hon. Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vt.
Hon. Edward S. Clinch, New York City.
Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.
Pres. Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICERS FOR TEN YEARS

(The addresses are those at the time of election, save in instances of continuous service, where present address is given.)

Presidents

1916–1917, Barbour, Pres. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
1912–1914, Bond, Henry, Brattleboro, Vt.
1914–1915, Clinch, Hon. E. S., New York City.
1917–, Coleman, George W., Boston, Mass.
1907–1908, Hughes, Hon. Charles E., Albany, N. Y.
1910–1912, Hunt, Rev. E. W., Granville, Ohio.
1908–1910, Judson, Pres. H. P., Chicago, Ill.
1915-1916, Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents

1912–1915, Ayer, F. W., Camden, N. J.
1911–1912, Bond, Henry, Brattleboro, Vt.
1908–1909, 1911–1913, Brasted, Fred, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1910–1911, 1917–, Brimson, W. G., Chicago, Ill.
1917–, Bustard, Rev. W. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
1916–1917, Coleman, W. C., Wichita, Kans.
1909–1910, Field, F. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1907–1909, Greene, Rev. S. H., Washington, D. C.
1913–1915, Griffith, R. B., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
1909–1910, Horr, Pres. G. E., Newton Center, Mass.
1907–1908, Judson, Pres. H. P., Chicago, Ill.
1907–1911, Shank, C. S., Seattle, Wash.
1915–1916, Shull, D. C., Sioux City, Iowa.
1915–1916, Stephens, Hon. E. W., Columbia, Mo.
1916–1917, Villers, Rev. T. J., Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary

1907-, Bitting, Rev. W. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Recording Secretaries

1907–1910, Coleman, G. W., Boston, Mass.
1910–1912, Franklin, Rev. J. H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
1912–, Levy, Rev. M. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Statistical Secretary

1917–, Walker, Rev. Charles A., West Chester, Pa.

Assistants to Recording Secretary

1911–, Ashworth, Rev. R. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
1909, Batten, Rev. S. Z., Lincoln, Neb.
1909–1910, Boody, Rev. F. S., Somerville, Mass.
1913–, Gallup, Rev. C. M., Providence, R. I.
1909, Jacobs, Rev. J. P., Kansas City, Mo.
1911–1912, Levy, Rev. M. A., Newton Center, Mass.
1909, Wilbur, H. A., Dayton, Ohio.
1911–, Wright, Rev. P. C., Hartford, Conn.

Treasurers

1907–1912, Lincoln, W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1912–, Miner, F. L., Des Moines, Iowa.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR TEN YEARS

1910–, Anderson, Prof. F. L., Newton Center, Mass.
1911–1917, Armstrong, Rev. J. C., Kansas City, Mo.
1907–1909, †Ashworth, Rev. R. A., Meriden, Conn.
1912–, †Ayer, F. W., Camden, N. J.
1916–, †Barbour, Pres. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
1908–1910, *Barry, C. C., Melrose, Mass.
1917–, Bechtel, S. B., Fort Wayne, Ind.
1910–, Beman, Prof. W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
1917–, Best, Rev. H. R., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
1907–, †Bitting, Rev. W. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1910–, †Bond, Henry, Brattleboro, Vt.
1907–1910, †Brasted, Fred, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1910–, †Brimson, W. G., Chicago, Ill.
1917–, Brougher, Rev. J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
1907–1908, Bryan, Pres. E. B., Franklin, Ind.

* Deceased. † Ex officio.

1907–, †Bustard, Rev. W. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
1913–, Carpenter, I. W., Omaha, Neb.
1910–1916, Cassidy, Rev. G. W., Wichita, Kans.
1910–1914, Clark, Sidney, Grand Forks, S. Dak.
1908–, †Clinch, Hon. E. S., New York City.
1910–1911, Colby, E. L., Orange, N. J.
1907-1914, †Coleman, G. W., Boston, Mass.
1916–, †Coleman, W. C., Wichita, Kans.
1907–1910, *Conley, Rev. J. W., Omaha, Neb.
1917–, Cook, Rev. C. A., Butte, Mont.
1915–, Coshow, O. P., Roseburg, Ore.
1907–1913, Crandall, Rev. L. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
1910–1914, Curry, Rev. E. R., Omaha, Neb.
1910–1914, Dietrich, F. S., Boise, Idaho.
1910–1913, Earle, R. O., St. Paul, Minn.
1914–, Edmands, Mrs. M. G., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
1913–1916, *Ferris, Rev. G. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
1909–1910, †Field, F. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1907–1910, 1911–1912, †Franklin, Rev. J. H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
1913–1915, Garabrant, D. G., Bloomfield, N. J.
1910–1912, Garnett, J. H., Santa Ana, Cal.
1912–, Geistweit, Rev. W. H., St. Louis, Mo.
1912–1915, Gile, H. S., Salem, Ore.
1907–1910, *Greene, Rev. B. A., Evanston, Ill.
1907–1909, †Greene, Rev. S. H., Washington, D. C.
1909–1910, 1913–, †Griffith, R. B., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
1909–1911, *Grippen, W. A., Bridgeport, Conn.
1917–, Haggard, Rev. F. P., New York City.
1913–, Hagstrom, Rev. G. A., St. Paul, Minn.
1907–, Hanley, Rev. E. A., Rochester, N. Y.
1914-, Herget, Rev. J. F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1909–1910, †Horr, Pres. G. E., Newton Center, Mass.
1917–, Howard, Miss M. L., Hartford, Conn.
1907–, †Hughes, Hon. C. E., New York City.
1910–, †Hunt, Rev. E. W., Newton Center, Mass.
1912–1913, Hulburt, Rev. D. W., Wauwatosa, Wis.
1910–1911, Johnson, A. L., Indiana.
1915–, Johnson, Mrs. F. W., Chicago, Ill.
1907–, †Judson, Pres. H. P., Chicago, Ill.
1911–, Keller, Luther, Scranton, Pa.
1911–1914, Lemon, Rev. J. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
1912–, †Levy, Rev. M. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1908–1910, Lewis, C. T., Toledo, Ohio.
1907–1912, Lindsay, E. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
1907–1912, Lincoln, W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1910–, Lynch, Rev. R. N., Petaluma, Cal.
1915–, MacLeish, Mrs. Andrew, Glencoe, Ill.
1910–1911, McCurdy, J. C., New York City.
1913–1916, Martin, F. J., Seattle, Wash.
1910–, †Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.
1917–, Maxwell, Rev. J. A., Williamsport, Pa.

* Deceased. † Ex officio.

1910–1912, Meeser, Prof. S. B., Chester, Pa.
1912–, †Miner, F. L., Des Moines, Iowa.
1907–1909, Montague, Rev. J. Y., Hiawatha, Kans.
1911–, Nicholson, E. K., Bridgeport, Conn.
1910–1911, Orem, W. C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
1910–1914, Otto, Rev. Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.
1909–1910, Porter, H. K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1915–, Price, Rev. O. J., Lansing, Mich.
1910–, Purinton, Pres. D. B., Morgantown, W. Va.
1910–1914, Ralston, Rev. C. F., Yonkers, N. Y.
1907–1909, Rosselle, Rev. W. Q., Williamsport, Pa.
1907–1908, Rowley, Rev. F. H., Boston, Mass.
1907–1909, Runyon, E. M., Portland, Ore.
1917–, Schlotter, J. F., Colorado Springs, Colo.
1910–1912, *Shallenberger, Gen. W. S., Washington, D. C.
1907–1911, †Shank, C. S., Seattle, Wash.
1908–1913, 1915–, †Shull, D. C., Sioux City, Iowa.
1915–, †Stephens, Hon. E. W., Columbia, Mo.
1911–, Stickney, Hon. W. W., Ludlow, Vt.
1910–, Stockham, A. H., Delta, Colo.
1909–, Swasey, Ambrose, Cleveland, Ohio.
1907–1908, Sweet, Rev. F. W., Adrian, Mich.
1912–1913, Treat, M. C., Washington, Pa.
1913–, Twomey, Rev. M. J., Newark, N. J.
1907–1908, Vaughan, J. R., Waterloo, Iowa.
1910–1913, 1914–1917, Vichert, Rev. J. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.
1916–, †Villers, Rev. T. J., Detroit, Mich.
1917–, †Walker, Rev. C. A., West Chester, Pa.
1914–, Webb, L. M., Portland, Me.
1909–1910, Wooddy, Rev. C. A., Portland, Ore.

* Deceased † Ex officio

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By Recording Secretary Maurice A. Levy

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"Social Service by Young People," 1917, 275ff.
"Church and Industrial Peace," 1917, 290ff.
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XI

CONVENTION STATISTICS

By Charles A. Walker, Statistical Secretary

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

RECEIPTS

Year	Churches, Sunday Schools, Individuals and Y. P. Societies.	Legacies	Annuities, Investments, and Interest	Other Sources	Specific Gifts	Total Receipts
1908	$458,923.56	$58,655.16	$74,745.75	$94,590.23	$36,379.00	$723,293.70
1909	564,292.65	208,371.63	69,577.94	87,528.74	33,358.49	963,129.45
1910	590,669.73	92,525.68	81,894.09	31,379.47	31,288.02	827,756.99
1911	613,246.63	87,918.19	98,540.77	21,121.52	23,919.30	844,746.41
1912	680,608.11	88,843.40	67,748.36	12,983.18	39,861.82	890,044.87
1913	736,885.56	82,490.46	65,273.61	20,582.77	72,129.51	977,361.91
1914	665,435.16	78,722.10	78,870.75	6,498.42	66,846.99	896,373.42
1915	877,539.31	74,324.39	63,905.56	19,848.73	74,756.66	1,110,374.65
1916	712,795.19	178,512.32	41,947.04	5,790.75	80,865.46	1,019,910.76
1917	652,578.35	166,449.94	126,417.34	17,195.66	79,510.15	1,042,151.44
	$6,552,974.25	$1,116,813.27	$768,921.21	$317,519.47	$538,915.40	$9,295,143.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Year	Salaries of Missionaries, including Property	Miscellaneous	Home Expenses	Debt	Balance on Hand	Total
1908	$650,871.04	$34,696.86	$115,125.95	.....	.....	$800,693.85
1909	639,180.82	38,492.25	126,761.83	$158,694.55	.....	963,129.45
1910	657,384.96	35,011.01	134,239.89	.....	$1,121.13	827,756.99
1911	733,332.32	40,071.00	133,917.69	.....	.....	907,320.99
1912	757,538.12	20,541.30	129,371.43	.....	.....	907,250.85
1913	869,964.76	20,142.22	126,797.98	.....	.....	1,016,904.96
1914	813,521.37	22,852.64	124,510.51	.....	.....	960,884.52
1915	805,981.71	26,796.61	128,043.81	182,713.58	.....	1,143,535.72
1916	844,833.56	15,430.61	130,291.16	33,161.07	.....	1,023,716.70
1917	851,777.46	46,659.34	143,714.64	.....	.....	*1,042,151.44
	$7,624,186.41	$300,693.84	$1,292,774.89	$374,569.20	$1,121.13	$9,593,345.47

* Surplus of Appropriations, as follows:

Previous year's deficit	$3,805.94
Medical work in China.....	5,000.00
Losses in missionaries' salaries in China.....	8,000.00
Legacy Reserve Fund.....	20,404.70
	$37,210.64

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY

YEAR	RECEIPTS					DISBURSEMENTS		
	Churches	Individuals	Legacies	Annuities	Publishing Department and Other Sources	Missionary Department	Bible Department	Home Administration
1908	$81,009.08	$980.33	$7,665.20	$27,220.73	$53,020.77	$179,031.06	$10,016.30	$13,735.28
1909	95,147.39	779.28	42,153.16	4,550.00	54,099.36	145,053.04	6,800.72	12,834.87
1910	92,071.88	5,983.70	4,469.27	16,450.00	57,164.61	145,206.06	6,371.90	13,829.84
1911	87,110.18	11,468.84	6,906.8	6,700.00	50,249.85	154,085.82	4,584.63	15,627.74
1912	87,182.68	16,301.70	5,204.2	55,000.00	83,618.75	162,462.67	8,248.31	14,390.87
1913	92,401.82	29,822.63	14,673.3	6,250.00	56,390.06	165,594.87	5,367.94	14,772.04
1914	100,238.15	26,873.01	4,273.3	29,200.00	77,081.62	186,098.22	4,266.85	11,347.62
1915	103,871.49	28,104.62	11,040.42	118,055.52	93,711.30	209,892.13	4,812.06	15,587.87
1916	103,262.96	35,777.93	10,402.74	269,357.75	83,249.65	206,021.50	5,265.05	17,347.20
1917	109,078.21	36,315.00	6,138.16	375,598.80	90,365.29	202,205.55	9,723.31	21,947.97
Total	$951,373.84	$192,407.04	$112,926.73	$908,382.80	$698,951.26	$1,755,650.92	$65,457.07	$151,421.30
Total for 1898-1907.	$721,699.66	$27,985.70	$110,681.9	$193,263.33	$389,610.77	$1,104,156.25	$90,073.98	$113,453.01

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

RECEIPTS

	Churches	Individuals	Legacies	Annuities	Other Sources
1908	$179,834.07	$104,239.89	$69,149.14	$23,476.46	$67,581.52
1909	244,664.50	106,918.14	147,501.86	22,528.72	75,861.31
1910	239,370.57	140,509.96	66,000.00	39,143.43	77,395.28
1911	251,022.61	123,987.79	60,000.00	57,142.67	58,604.00
1912	250,267.31	119,097.56	60,000.00	23,827.76	71,826.93
1913	282,480.14	120,068.08	87,332.45	7,454.78	108,832.64
1914	258,105.78	129,249.98	65,000.00	20,903.60	66,544.81
1915	262,021.42	120,172.00	67,674.02	28,198.89	71,380.66
1916	258,997.44	108,413.56	110,000.00	4,154.15	72,880.66
1917	277,453.58	94,916.41	160,835.44	8,181.35	89,694.29
Total ...	$2,504,217.42	$1,167,573.37	$893,492.91	$235,011.81	$760,602.10

DISBURSEMENTS

	Mission Work	Education Work	Church Edifice Work	Home Administration	Miscellaneous
1908	$235,448.23	$102,306.42	$35,325.60	$24,430.07	$73,573.29
1909	251,587.39	106,423.04	65,147.84	25,886.11	77,993.04
1910	261,040.62	116,501.00	52,784.83	31,167.80	75,600.14
1911	277,895.72	159,909.12	50,956.10	22,996.07	76,156.04
1912	293,311.32	144,568.26	63,115.62	22,201.22	77,961.13
1913	283,557.77	123,179.04	25,060.58	22,787.84	124,374.32
1914	283,746.53	136,869.46	40,666.74	25,520.57	72,812.85
1915	289,749.69	128,800.99	38,371.93	24,525.10	65,679.14
1916	300,863.90	130,194.86	29,033.38	25,277.52	66,948.76
1917	326,250.85	146,986.60	40,088.82	31,000.64	85,876.69
Total ...	$2,803,452.02	$1,295,738.79	$440,551.44	$255,792.94	$796,975.40

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

YEAR	RECEIPTS						DISBURSEMENTS		
	Churches	Individuals	Legacies	***Annuities Matured	Other Sources	Total Receipts	Missions	Home Administration	Total Disbursements
1908	$166,284.31	$18,062.39	$10,628.83	.....	$14,471.25	$209,446.78	$214,596.61	$44,845.84	$259,442.45
1909	164,800.38	28,974.01	26,901.36	.....	20,885.78	241,561.53	206,193.54	47,162.15	253,355.69
1910	168,744.12	23,330.60	18,453.76	7,200.00	21,477.82	239,206.30	210,361.06	43,775.36	254,136.42
1911	185,169.16	33,846.56	18,956.89	4,000.00	20,162.97	262,135.58	221,461.55	52,061.65	273,523.20
1912	202,520.66	17,620.46	6,746.73	500.00	14,270.32	241,658.17	249,688.39	53,242.11	302,930.50
1913	205,025.74 *8,968.40	41,177.35 *5,040.23	11,516.23	.....	7,744.70	279,472.65	225,686.17	37,738.57	263,424.74
1914	206,497.82 *12.716.20	37,820.32 *21,980.73	5,825.82	.....	7,677.27	292,518.16	225,263.91	60,838.08	286,101.99
1915	237,384.84	35,507.68	11,307.27	1,000.00	18,171.24	303,371.03	263,895.51	56,730.62	320,626.13
1916	247,542.67	21,450.06	16,134.81 **12,258.34	.....	28,285.62	325,671.50	282,424.44	59,583.12	342,007.56
1917	259,879.49 *9,327.79	46,525.98	30,338.36 **67,432.50	3,100.00	28,254.97	444,859.09	352,142.94	68,418.73	420,561.67
Total	$2,074,861.58	$331,336.37	$236,500.90	$15,800.00	$181,401.94	$2,839,900.79	$2,451,714.12	$524,396.23	$2,976,110.35
Total for 1898-1907 ..	$1,414,036.66		$90,358.26	$5,500.00	$172,398.55	$1,682,293.47	$1,390,725.17	$305,362.91	$1,696,088.08

* Gifts towards deficits.

** Transferred from Rockefeller legacy.

*** The first three items in this column represent matured annuities of the Eastern Society; the last two, matured annuities of the national Society.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

YEAR	RECEIPTS					DISBURSEMENTS				
	Churches	Individuals	Legacies	Annuities	Other Sources	Mission Work	Educational Work	Home Administration	Miscellaneous	Total Disbursements
1908	$85,632.45	.....	$5,026.71	$1,000.00	$15,517.99	$91,072.53	.....	$11,232.22	.....	$102,304.75
1909	90,195.57	.....	6,775.72	.....	15,061.15	106,657.48	.....	13,893.28	.....	120,550.76
1910	135,821.41	.....	18,823.97	1,500.00	31,898.95	139,251.44	.....	11,371.17	26,500.21	177,122.82
1911	155,023.55	.....	15,030.88	2,300.00	18,643.60	130,157.72	.....	10,309.49	52,545.88	193,013.09
1912	153,328.32	.....	20,844.40	.....	25,394.01	142,122.47	.....	12,241.54	51,107.45	205,471.46
1913	170,681.94	$7,020.84	11,583.33	.....	25,772.86	148,022.71	.....	14,097.11	39,344.55	201,464.37
1914	160,800.31	21,831.43	11,701.12	.....	18,935.37	159,073.65	.....	13,354.78	49,815.40	222,243.83
1915	166,491.20	21,622.30	18,208.18	.....	18,279.43	167,196.96	.....	13,082.16	34,173.62	214,452.74
1916	175,995.96	16,412.00	27,018.44	.....	26,016.49	108,767.58	80,296.27	15,560.25	40,695.43	245,319.53
1917	187,715.55	43,893.13	37,084.35	32,295.14	26,946.32	130,402.35	75,725.31	16,199.45	104,706.19	327,033.30
Total ...	$1,567,318.71	$110,779.70	$172,097.10	$37,095.14	$222,466.17	$1,322,724.89	$156,021.58	$131,341.45	$398,888.73	$2,008,976.65

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS

		MEMBERSHIP AND CHURCH PROPERTY						
	Years	Churches	Ministers	Baptisms	Membership	Bible School Enrolment	Parsonages	Total Valuation
1. Arizona	1907	21	28	434	1,136	1,148	3	$75,200
	1917	47	60	227	3,136	2,904	17	196,500
2. California, Northern	1907	152	247	1,142	20,911	11,290	.....	1,454,700
	1917	156	141	947	16,634	16,106	.....	1,706,600
3. California, Southern	1907	76	80	764	11,541	5,261	.....	856,900
	1917	100	243	979	18,910	19,441	26	1,719,800
4. Colorado	1907	102	116	557	12,533	9,914	.....	668,000
	1917	163	94	1,042	17,312	12,006	33	995,600
5. Connecticut	1907	151	143	808	27,433	21,503	.....	2,146,200
	1917	115	211	972	27,635	18,468	.....	2,872,300
6. Delaware	1907	15	15	114	2,198	1,984	.....	226,500
	1917	15	17	101	2,913	2,492	4	441,000
7. District of Columbia	1907	20	33	333	6,859	8,794	.....	1,199,500
	1917	22	40	414	10,329	9,411	2	1,113,800
8. Idaho	1907	39	31	110	1,836	2,436	.....	107,900
	1917	51	33	369	4,700	4,792	18	235,433
9. Illinois	1907	1,155	953	8,431	138,397	96,987	.....	8,764,200
	1917	1,295	1,381	9,940	169,946	114,056	.....	9,471,800
10. Indiana	1907	519	329	2,569	60,958	42,243	.....	1,992,900
	1917	517	270	3,561	73,989	58,221	85	3,324,700
11. Iowa	1907	419	319	1,942	40,903	31,963	.....	1,056,400
	1917	396	272	2,156	48,512	40,425	156	3,285,700
12. Kansas	1907	628	454	2,740	49,697	37,780	.....	1,501,500
	1917	595	440	3,651	60,765	51,574	146	2,397,800
13. Maine*	1907	240	185	691	20,857	20,195	.....	1,160,400
	1917	409	259	1,648	33,647	30,775	183	2,263,000
14. Massachusetts	1907	346	440	2,894	75,507	64,701	.....	7,584,500
	1917	344	615	6,275	89,345	79,638	.....	10,462,700
15. Michigan	1907	441	355	2,993	43,908	45,369	.....	2,697,700
	1917	443	386	3,553	53,389	53,852	202	4,473,500
16. Minnesota	1907	256	193	1,581	23,907	21,145	.....	1,469,400
	1917	248	238	1,545	28,466	25,558	117	2,466,800
17. Missouri	1907	1,880	1,441	11,597	171,797	106,582	.....	3,955,000
	1917	1,826	1,169	11,430	200,632	96,060	.....	2,179,900
18. Montana	1907	25	15	144	2,054	2,303	.....	165,300
	1917	50	57	274	4,077	4,058	15	357,100
19. Nebraska	1907	218	169	1,120	18,178	14,981	.....	998,900
	1917	192	181	1,861	20,650	17,431	90	1,141,600
20. Nevada	1907	3	2	2	228	284	.....	6,000
	1917	12	12	24	501	919	2	62,300
21. New Hampshire*	1907	86	84	332	9,936	8,851	.....	719,000
	1917	156	125	731	14,822	11,534	.....	1,296,900
22. New Jersey	1907	347	328	2,237	61,837	48,951	.....	5,402,300
	1917	376	458	3,330	80,878	53,898	180	7,730,400
23. New York	1907	931	1,175	5,627	164,538	138,120	.....	18,526,900
	1917	984	1,055	8,216	191,197	144,009	602	22,331,500
24. North Dakota	1907	76	55	380	4,883	4,236	.....	224,800
	1917	95	64	354	6,821	7,708	42	407,000
25. Ohio	1907	628	580	3,814	80,592	60,746	.....	4,321,000
	1917	618	511	3,798	76,564	73,537	.....	5,192,400
26. Oregon	1907	131	118	487	11,029	10,014	.....	515,500
	1917	141	140	855	15,333	13,187	34	833,700
27. Pennsylvania	1907	775	633	5,092	127,783	109,109	.....	10,117,000
	1917	804	689	5,188	157,005	129,234	278	13,046,600
28. Rhode Island *	1907	76	80	498	14,691	15,294	.....	1,375,300
	1917	114	110	702	19,546	18,636	46	1,382,800
29. South Dakota	1907	107	74	298	6,215	7,331	.....	316,700
	1917	103	90	461	8,573	7,957	.....	600,500
30. Utah	1907	10	11	94	1,060	1,126	.....	80,000
	1917	14	14	74	1,343	1,323	1	179,100
31. Vermont	1907	93	83	394	8,332	8,574	.....	756,900
	1917	112	80	614	9,956	9,350	105	978,200
32. Washington, Eastern	1907	57	47	322	4,200	4,766	.....	259,200
	1917	77	42	385	7,296	6,632	13	522,000
33. Washington, Western	1907	91	111	1,070	9,137	11,795	.....	551,900
	1917	118	112	657	11,774	11,660	34	963,100
34. West Virginia	1907	661	360	2,914	53,231	32,512	.....	1,089,000
	1917	907	444	2,244	60,437	44,569	45	1,554,900
35. Wisconsin	1907	203	151	1,030	19,683	18,966	.....	1,247,200
	1917	210	172	1,215	20,559	12,053	59	1,773,500
36. Wyoming	1907	21	17	28	837	1,348	.....	71,800
	1917	41	37	178	2,053	2,695	10	153,000
Total	1907	10,999	9,455	65,589	1,308,817	1,037,902	3	$88,632,100
	1917	11,866	10,161	79,971	1,549,665	1,215,969	2,545	110,113,200

* Union of Baptists and Free Baptists was consummated during this period.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE AFFILIATING ORGANIZATIONS

CONVENTIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS						
	Years	Current Expenses	Building and Improvements	State Missions	Education	Miscellaneous	Grand Total
1. Arizona	1907	$17,577	.....	$1,327	.....	$809	$20,991
	1917	31,286	$8,155	3,078	$136	613	44,656
2. California, Northern	1907	172,221	.....	6,326	2,969	6,917	244,983
	1917	184,056	115,295	10,711	21,700	10,887	363,401
3. California, Southern	1907	101,464	102,468	22,939	301	23,646	250,818
	1917	239,008	92,904	20,618	6,796	70,560	429,886
4. Colorado	1907	117,835	.....	5,153	388	8,116	150,724
	1917	137,021	43,716	8,423	35,142	81,607	249,125
5. Connecticut	1907	271,156	.....	10,762	1,095	19,383	336,264
	1917	280,294	.....	8,493	934	36,219	358,656
6. Delaware	1907	22,295	.....	557	110	649	25,389
	1917	21,143	5,697	1,381	597	1,363	34,727
7. District of Columbia	1907	96,039	.....	2,082	256	11,186	129,246
	1917	115,756	.....	3,655	431	24,177	163,354
8. Idaho	1907	18,158	.....	841	.....	1,151	21,868
	1917	51,571	9,129	6,634	382	675	68,391
9. Illinois	1907	946,777	.....	33,329	5,585	79,622	1,119,649
	1917	1,127,044	.....	22,180	8,479	63,433	1,457,360
10. Indiana	1907	430,078	.....	5,824	4,122	10,904	470,085
	1917	272,099	180,427	21,744	2,142	.....	538,160
11. Iowa	1907	333,240	.....	6,765	7,410	8,597	423,066
	1917	490,225	.....	13,757	7,607	15,786	576,239
12. Kansas	1907	307,732	.....	6,629	5,500	10,710	344,797
	1917	347,740	135,512	11,555	11,322	55,763	561,993
13. Maine	1907	151,334	.....	5,479	1,229	8,753	188,849
	1917	261,875	54,845	7,612	1,978	9,845	386,394
14. Massachusetts	1907	1,001,982	.....	18,122	4,067	45,821	1,179,991
	1917	1,158,521	.....	24,560	4,164	57,380	1,393,421
15. Michigan	1907	406,578	.....	15,150	2,343	17,573	466,947
	1917	461,270	130,233	.....	.....	25,361	715,002
16. Minnesota	1907	230,963	.....	10,126	3,991	36,219	302,647
	1917	298,064	86,465	21,184	5,516	40,392	493,024
17. Missouri	1907	725,625	.....	41,196	6,894	79,296	871,240
	1917	450,498	.....	57,570	7,341	15,604	.....
18. Montana	1907	43,290	.....	735	.....	1,758	45,049
	1917	67,351	29,570	3,027	.....	2,175	75,576
19. Nebraska	1907	150,891	.....	5,345	3,909	7,299	273,191
	1917	238,399	.....	8,354	4,562	12,215	282,798
20. Nevada	1907	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
	1917	8,104	7,049	399	60	115	15,727
21. New Hampshire	1907	91,588	.....	1,234	251	3,228	105,279
	1917	155,222	.....	2,042	368	3,776	180,640
22. New Jersey	1907	648,570	.....	13,720	3,508	59,610	775,513
	1917	618,701	333,325	18,142	4,311	61,237	1,034,718
23. New York	1907	1,244,614	255,583	37,888	18,706	296,715	2,267,027
	1917	1,917,303	435,511	34,736	11,859	452,906	2,848,005
24. North Dakota	1907	53,529	.....	1,801	501	3,164	63,833
	1917	90,360	.....	3,242	.....	16,341	109,943
25. Ohio	1907	560,781	.....	10,469	13,513	55,383	662,367
	1917	431,870	170,181	15,803	4,148	.....	715,009
26. Oregon	1907	96,994	.....	2,286	229	4,533	109,488
	1917	102,477	29,474	5,755	3,850	6,876	165,467
27. Pennsylvania	1907	1,188,553	.....	26,066	9,060	101,639	1,420,884
	1917	1,029,606	397,720	14,742	8,820	99,251	1,806,053
28. Rhode Island	1907	166,510	.....	2,126	636	8,265	194,302
	1917	207,476	19,744	3,556	573	12,570	243,918
29. South Dakota	1907	56,790	.....	2,748	2,113	5,644	76,343
	1917	86,724	31,165	4,694	3,536	5,595	142,857
30. Utah	1907	7,735	.....	395	.....	6,042	15,038
	1917	19,849	.....	796	62	805	21,617
31. Vermont	1907	75,489	.....	2,601	274	2,482	87,347
	1917	99,000	15,845	5,697	480	3,200	117,977
32. Washington, Eastern	1907	45,734	.....	2,001	17	208	61,432
	1917	58,075	49,679	4,193	1,331	5,476	118,753
33. Washington, Western	1907	126,661	.....	4,835	387	8,645	156,019
	1917	97,826	21,527	6,412	1,760	4,996	143,942
34. West Virginia	1907	152,029	.....	6,383	1,409	6,098	177,214
	1917	256,520	.....	11,732	2,278	11,164	303,304
35. Wisconsin	1907	187,824	.....	6,156	975	6,768	217,108
	1017	202,728	47,112	8,717	.....	9,898	288,574
36. Wyoming	1907	11,772	.....	457	.....	2,566	15,461
	1917	22,171	.....	804	8	290	24,542
Total	1907	$10,260,601	$358,051	$359,872	$101,631	$913,008	$13,302,738
	1917	11,607,224	2,451,280	396,004	152,743	1,221,471	16,473,209

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By Daniel G. Stevens

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